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ORIGINAL POETRY.

HEAVEN.

There is a calm and peaceful spot
Beyond this world of grief and anguish,
Where wintry tempests echo not,
And light and glory never languish.

And in that fair and happy land,
Spirits of love and bliss are dwelling;
And sweet from many a seraph hand,
The anthems of delight are swelling.

And death far distant frowns in vain
Upon those spirits bright and pure;
And sees their glory still remain,
From all his dark assaults secure.

AIRCOLD.

TO OLIVIA.

Olivia, with the bloom of youth,
O'er airy visions twin'd;
And hope, with all the smile of truth,
Is resting on the mind;

The world will then too blest appear,
Its prospects all too bright;
E'er disappointment's bitter tear
Falls on its clouded light.

And yet through life too soon we find,
That sweet the roses bloom;
E'en with that sweetness is combin'd
A mingled shade of gloom.

And on a thorny stalk reclines
The queen of every flow'r,
Nurs'd with the dew that richly shines
Within the summer bow'r.

And beautiful but for a day,
Too soon it droops and dies;
While sadly o'er its transient stay,
The mournful zephyr sighs.

And youth is quite as transient too,
Its bloom must fade away;
Must yield to Autumn's changing hue,
And winter's dread decay.

And, dear Olivia, soon we find,
As through life's scenes we roam,
For other realms we are design'd,
This world is not our home.

CORDELIA.

SOLITUDE.

Written in the Country.

Retired far from the noise and strife,
The busy, restless cares of life,
How dearly do I love to rove
In solitude's sequestered grove!

Here, distant from the haunts of men,
I seek some lone and silent glen,
Where no obtrusive step is nigh
To break upon my revery.

Here, most from passion's storms secure,
That to sin's hideous gulf allure,
The soul, before confined, is free
To contemplate futurity.

And here, where scarce a breeze now blows
To ruffle nature's still repose,
Let me with rapture oft repair
The sweets of solitude to share.

Yes, when life's joys and vanity
No more possess a charm for me;
When youthful vigor passes by
And weak decrepitude draws nigh,

Then to some lonely woodland spot,
Contented with the humblest lot,
Resigned and cheerful would I fly,
In peaceful comfort there to die.

H.

SUN SET.

How sweet the last ray of the sun
As leaving the realms of the west,
When after his course he has run
He sinks in the heavens to rest.

How rich is the edge of that cloud
That's tinged with the last setting ray,
Which circles, as does the pale shroud,
The corpse of this perishing clay.

Thus sweet is the rest of the good,
Where'er they retire from this world,
And over death's cold, chilling flood,
New scenes to their sight are unfurl'd.

So blest is their even of life,
And from their repose doth arise
An incense unmingled with strife,
Above to the courts of the skies.

FINGAL.

TO HEALTH.—*A FRAGMENT.*

Why, lovely maid with laughing eye,
Dost thou my earnest prayer deny;
Why am I, in this luckless hour,
Deprived of thy enlivening power?
I who was once a favor'd child,
Possessed of all thy blessings mild;
Who laughed and sung in frolic play,
And gladly hail'd the coming day;
Past each gay hour in sweet employ,
While every pulse beat high with joy;
But now alas! those days are gone,
Pale melancholy reigns alone;
My sunken eye and pallid cheek
The power of fell disease bespeak.

JUAN.

SONNET.

TO MY DOG CARLO.

As oft returning home at eventide
With weary steps, my daily labour done,
To meet thy master thou wilt quickly run,
With cheerful mien, and gambol at his side.

As often, Carlo, as I meet thee there,
A hearty welcome I am sure to find;
And if my hand but stroke thee fondly, kind,
Those looks do more than gratitude declare.

Such fond endearments 'tis that renders home
More sweet than any place on earth beside;
They make our young affections there abide,
Though to far distant countries we may roam;
Should I, my faithful friend, thy death survive,
Cherish'd, thy memory still within my heart shall live.

J. S. B.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

BURIAL IN THE COUNTRY.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The *kind* forefathers of the *village* sleep.—GRAY.

Spring had revisited the earth with sunny skies, and nature again appeared in her robe of roseo, scattering flowers in the paths of human enjoyment. The tuneful birds had again visited the village, and were singing their morning hymns in the lofty poplars. Every heart seemed to partake of the general joy, when suddenly the voice of lamentation was heard in the village. The angel of death had arrived, and an aged father summoned to leave the happy circle. In populous cities such a circumstance excites but little commotion: the wheels of industry still roll on, and the breach is unperceived: but in the little community of a village it is far otherwise. A gloom overspreads every mind, and every bosom sympathises with the widowed heart and fatherless children. I have stood by the death-bed of the giddy and the gay; I have beheld the last convulsive struggle of the young and beautiful—but never have I seen any that can equal the parting of the fond parent. Human nature can bear no more: it is a scene, methinks, that would make an angel weep. There we beheld woman's love, hanging, in the last moment, over the lifeless body, like a fading flower, while her tender children weep at her side, over a father's love and a mother's woe.—Hard must be the heart of that child, that can *look* upon the fading, dying eye of a father, and not feel as it were the last *dissolving* tie of nature. At that hour remembrance will dwell upon and carry us back to the blissful days of childhood, when we prattled at his knee; and the heart sinks, and the eye gushes, when we cast our glance upon that dear father in all the agonies of death. But the picture is too painful.

Slowly along the church-way path I saw them bear him to the lonely grave. Before went aged men, whose heads were beginning to blossom for the tomb, and behind, in sable weeds, were the mourners, absorbed in grief, thinking of the breach that never can be filled. It seemed like a dream, as the slow and solemn sound of the bell fell coldly on my heart, and I wiped a tear from my cheek, as the thought came over my mind, that I too must soon be wrapped in the cold winding sheet of death, and carried along the same path, to be deposited in the desolate domain. My eye followed the melancholy procession until they entered the church, where the minister of God was to give the last history, and sing the final dirge over a lifeless father. Blessed minister, said I, with a sigh, may you stand at my bed side, when life is about to be extinguished, and whisper peace to my departing soul. I love a minister of God; for there is a charm in his smile, and an inspiration in his soothing language, that, methinks, is more of heaven than of earth. He speaks like a kind father to the children of sorrow, and points out the path of happiness to poor erring man. So did *he* speak on *this* occasion, and he endeavored to speak consolation to the hearts that were torn with anguish.

I saw them bear the father to the brink of the awful grave. A fond mother's weeping eye looked down into the gloomy vault, and a pang of sorrow sunk deep into her feeling heart. She wept for her bosom friend and her fatherless children. They were at her side, and she felt that they were withering like roses that bloom by the solitary tomb. There her son too looked down into the home of his father, and he burst into tears, when he thought that there his own best friend must crumble into dust. He wept, like a fond child, when he reflected that the cold earth was his pillow, and that the green grass, waving darkly to the night breeze, would sing his only lullaby. Youth and beauty stood round the grave, and they sighed when they remembered that some of their fathers were beneath their feet, or would, ere long, be borne to the lonely spot. Many a tear-drop stole from the dark blue eye of beauty, like the dew-drop from the violet, when she thought that *her* lovely form must moulder into dust with her fathers; and the old men, venerable with years, looked upon their children and sighed. And there stood many an orphan, and widow too, by the grave, and their hearts withered as they looked upon the mournful bier, and remembered the goodness of his heart. He was the widow's friend! His lips were the counsellors of innocence oppressed, and his hand was the protector of the injured orphan. It was he that released the grasp of avarice, and caused the blush of shame on the cheek of oppression. Yes, it was he that wiped the tear from the eye of sorrow, and relieved the wants of indigence. He was a friend to justice, and they venerated him: he was a friend to the widow, and they wept for him.—The widow's tears have emblazoned his memory, and his name is indelibly written on the heart of gratitude. Though the escutcheoned pomp of heraldry shall not mark the place where he reposes, and though no funereal fires shall burn around his shrine, yet a monument of affection shall be erected to his remembrance, more durable than Parian marble, and the pyre shall be lighted in the heart of gratitude and love. I do not wish to indulge in hyperbole, neither do I wish to figure in fictitious panegyric; but the tears of sorrow can speak for *me*. The tenderness that glistened in the eye of age—the affection that glowed upon the cheek of youth and beauty—and the deep-drawn sigh that died upon kindred lips, all speak for *me*. A mother's heart can feel for the loss of a bosom friend, and *she* can speak for *me*. And the little boy, whose innocent heart bled over the grave of his fallen father, can speak for *me*, beyond the power of words. Oh how applicable were the words of Jeremiah, when the coffin slowly descended into the grave, and the earth was ready to close in upon the fond father for ever. Then were the gates of affection and feeling thrown open, and that sorrow which breaks the heart triumphed on the ruins of hope. The eye involuntarily sought one more gaze, before the sound of desolation should strike dolefully on the ear of grief. The parting was like that when the soul looks out from the body, and shudders at the gloom which must surround the tenement it leaves.—The grave covers all human hopes. Within its gloomy and silent walls all distinction is at an end, and there the splendor of pomp and pride is shrouded in eternal night. There the peasant sleeps alike with the gorgeous monarch; for in the dream of death the sceptre falls from his nerveless grasp. The sleep of death is the grand pause of nature, the great sabbath-day of the grave. Through the gates of the grave the rapid tide of life flows into the vast ocean of eternity; and it rolls and rolls on, even to the throne of the great Jehovah. Life is a state of bondage, which confines the soul in the body, until death, like a kind philanthropist, unlocks the door, unbinds the chains, and sets the prisoner free.—But I digress.

I saw them lower the slumbering father into the deep, damp grave. The sound of the earth, as it fell upon the coffin, struck chilling upon the ear, and vibrated to the heart. It was a sound that still lingers on my ear. It was a sound of all others in nature the most touching, the most tender. It was an awful charm, that broke in upon the heart in defiance of the fortitude of nature, and melted down the energies of the soul—yea, it rolled back again upon the mind the memory of years. O yes, it was the sound of desolation and death; but it struck not on the ear of the fallen father. No, no, he sleeps in peace, with his brothers and fathers. But it was a warning note to the living that *they* too should follow. It was the clarion of death—yea, it was the speaking trumpet of the grave. It calls not to the clangour of battle, but it hails the children of peace, and the candidates for eternal fame. But ah! it died on the ear of sorrow with mournful cadence, and chilled the heart of sensibility. It was the knell of departed worth.

The lonely grave now rises to view, where age, and youth, and beauty, sleep. No sculptured cenotaph marks to grandeur's eye the spot where sleeps the generous father and the widow's friend: but at the evening hour affection's foot shall often tread the path to dwell in tears. There shall the sod grow green upon his grave, watered by the homage of the grateful heart, and there, when Summer decks the ground with flowers, shall the gentle zephyr whisper—father, rest in peace. The mourners have returned to the desolate mansion, and the sound of lamentation has ceased; but they bend over their sorrows in silent grief. Nature has lost her charms to *them*, and the returning Spring has proved to *them* the sad winter of the heart.

MILFORD BARD.

THE ORPHAN.

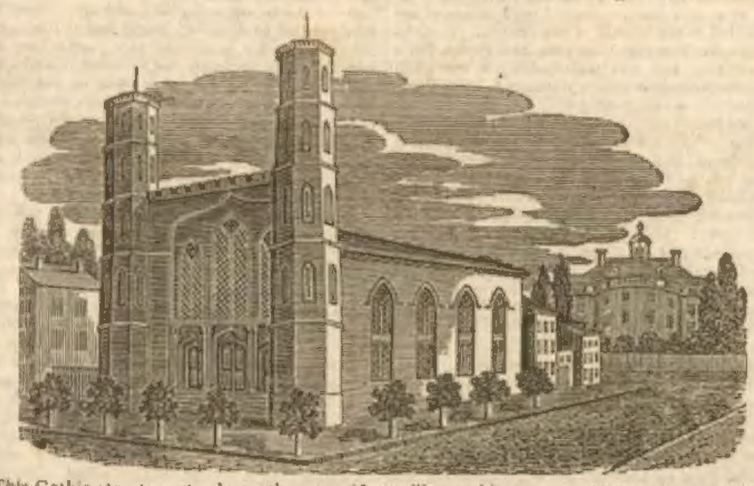
At the epoch when terror covered France with scaffolds and tears, a young lady equally illustrious by birth and celebrated for beauty, the Princess Fanny Lubomerska, was in Paris. In the midst of the convulsion, she relied for her security on the protection of the law of nations, and devoted her attention to the education of her only daughter, Rosalia, who was then in her sixth year. Nevertheless, she was denounced to the Revolutionary Committee as a conspirator against the Republic, and was brought before that sanguinary trial. To be suspected, accused, and guillotined, was, in a few days, the lot of this interesting victim. On being arrested, and separated from all her servants, she was allowed to bring her daughter with her to the Conciergerie, and when the unfortunate mother was dragged to the scaffold, she recommended her child to the care of some of the prisoners who remained behind. Those, however, in their turn, soon experiencing the same fate, transferred to others the unfortunate infant, who was in this way bequeathed, *in articulo mortis*, from victim to victim. At last, little Rosalia found a protectress in a good woman, named Bertet, who was the laundress of the prison, who feeling for the forlorn condition, and charmed by the interesting countenance of this orphan of the dungeon, added her as a sixth to the five children of whom she was already the mother. In this situation, so different from that for which fate seemed to have destined her, Rosalia showed that the qualities of her heart were as valuable, as the graces with which nature had endowed her person were attractive. Her sweet disposition, her eagerness to please her benefactress, in all of whose labors she shared, made the good laundress feel for her all the affection of a mother, and bestow on her the same tender care as on her own children.

The reign of terror having passed away, the list of the victims of that period, which was published in every country of Europe, informed the friends of the princess, that, in a land called free, a Polish lady had paid, with the forfeit of her life, the confidence she placed in a people whom she considered generous. On receiving this distressing news, Count Rozewonski, brother of the Princess, hastened to Paris. He took lodgings in the Hotel Grange Batelliere, in the street of the same name, and anxiously endeavored to discover some traces of the daughter of his unfortunate sister; but several weeks were unsuccessfully spent in pursuit of this object. Every means of publicity was resorted to in vain. The poor laundress never read the journals in which the advertisements and proffered rewards were inserted. The gaoler of the Conciergerie, who could have given some information respecting the orphan, was dead, and had already had two successors. Nothing now remained to promise a favourable result to the Count's enquiries. However, Providence, which had thought fit to close the period of the young orphan's trials, ordained, that she who had been the laundress of the Conciergerie, should be employed in the same capacity for the Hotel Grange Batelliere. One morning Rosalia accompanied her second mother, when she had to bring her burthen of linen to the Hotel.

The Count who happened to be crossing the court at the time was struck with the beauty of the child, whose features brought his sister to his recollection—'What is your name, my little dear?' said he. 'Rosalia, Sir.' 'Rosalia, do you say? Good woman, is this your child!' addressing the laundress. 'Yes, Sir, I think I have a good right to call her mine, since I have adopted her and maintained her for these three years, but though I say she is mine, I cannot say I am her mother. Her poor mother was a prisoner, and she has now neither father nor mother.' 'Her mother a prisoner, did you say?' 'Ayo, and a grand lady she was, Sir, but she was guillotined, along with others, in Robespierre's time.

The Count was persuaded that he had found his niece, but to be farther convinced, he made the experiment of speaking to her in Polish. On hearing the accents of her native tongue, Rosalia burst into tears, and throwing herself into the Count's arms, exclaimed, Ah! I understand you, that is the way my mother used to speak to me.' The Count had no longer any doubt, he pressed the child to his heart, exclaiming, 'Rosalia! Rosalia! you are my niece, the daughter of my beloved sister.' Then turning to the laundress, whom surprise had rendered motionless and silent—'Worthy woman,' said he, 'be still the mother of your Rosalia, you shall not be separated from her.—Since you made her one of your family when she was a destitute orphan, your family shall belong to hers in her prosperity. And now let us begin to share with you.' With these words, he put a purse of gold into her hands, and that very day provided lodgings for her and her children at the Hotel Grange Batelliere. Soon after he left Paris for Poland, whither Rosalia and her second mother and the whole family also went. The children of the laundress were educated under the eyes of the Count with the greatest care. The boys who were sent to the University of Wilna, afterwards joined the Polish army, and became Aids de Camps to Prince Poniatowski. The daughters received handsome portions and were married to Polish gentlemen. As to the Countess Rosalia, she married her cousin, Count Rozewonski; and when she related to me this affecting anecdote, opulence and felicity had spread their golden wings over her destiny. The good Madame Bertet still lived with the Countess, who called her always her mother.

St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.



This Gothic structure stands on the east side of Tenth, between Market and Chesnut Streets, and presents an appearance highly bold and impressive. Its extreme length, from east to west, is 102 feet. The breadth of the body of the building is 55 feet, and that of the front, including the towers, 61 feet.

The western front consists of two octangular towers, 86 feet in height, carried up on the north and south angles, comprising 5 stories, with windows and offsets, terminating in an embattled parapet.

The curtain or space between the towers is 33 feet front by 60 feet in height, and contains three doors of entrance, over which there are three large windows, formed within a recessed arch, 24 feet wide by 36 feet in height.

On each flank are the windows of the north and south aisles, being separated by mullions into four compartments, and decorated with panelled tracery, embellished with stained glass, and surmounted with splendid Cherubim of the same, procured from England at a considerable expense. The sash is composed of lead, and divided into small *quarris of glass*.

The interior of the Church has a vestibule or anti-chamber, separated from the body of the building, which communicates with a stairway in each tower, leading to the gallery and organ loft.

From the vestibule there are three screen openings, corresponding with the outer doors, which lead into the aisles and pews.

The pulpit and chancel form the principal decoration of the eastern front, being highly finished, with recessed screen pannels, tracery and clustered columns. There are three large windows immediately behind the pulpit, hung with purple drapery, which obviates the unpleasant effect of a too glaring light. These windows are covered with highly enriched Gothic soffits, supported by brackets projecting from the wall. The pulpit and reading desks are hung with coverings of purple velvet, fringed with gold, and in the front of the latter is a splendid glory, wrought in gold. Outside of the front chancel railing, and in contact with it, is a beautiful Font, executed by Mr. John Struthers, the marble mason of the Church, and presented by him. Between the pulpit and the galleries of the flanks are marble tablets, presented by Wm. Strickland, Esq. the architect of the Church, inscribed with the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and several appropriate passages of Scripture.

The gallery screen is parallel with the sides of the church, connected in a semi-circular form, opposite the pulpit. It is enriched with perforated tracery and pannel work, and hung with purple drapery. It is supported by clustered columns; the front reed of each column rising above the capital and terminating in a canopy, on a level with the top rail of the screen.

From the upper part of the intervals, between the windows of the flanks, spring the massy ribs which sustain the ceiling. Each rib is supported by brackets, and terminates in a key or pendant; the spandrils being pierced with pannels. These ribs, brackets and pendants, dividing it into many compartments, form a rich and decidedly beautiful perspective effect, particularly when viewed from the east or west end of the church.

The organ-loft or choir is situated on the western front, in the rear of the circular pews of the gallery. Besides accommodating a large organ of twenty-three stops, of superior excellence, built by Hall and Erben, of New York, it furnishes ample space for the requisite number of choristers. The organ is covered by a screen, finished in the richest style of Gothic decoration.

The ground floor contains 122 pews; the gallery 54; making a total of 176 pews.

The towers are designed to be crowned with Ogee Domes and the appropriate Cross, Ball and Vane.

The building, thus completed, will present a correct specimen of the Gothic Architecture of the middle ages.

The Church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Thursday, 27th February, A. D. 1823.

THE MOTHER.

BY MRS. HARRIET MUZZY.

It was midnight!—By a solitary lamp a mother sat watching near the cradle of her only child, whose low moans pierced her very heart, and whose quick heaving breath seemed a prelude to approaching dissolution. No words can describe the anguish of the mother. This infant was her idol, and it was about to be taken from her—it was her all and she must resign it. Now, with clasped hands, and streaming eyes, raised to heaven, now bending low that she might hear if it yet breathed, the miserable mother had passed many hours of intense agony. She dropped upon her knees and breathed forth a prayer to heaven—such a prayer as none but a mother's heart can inspire—that the God of mercy would spare her child—that the terrible malady might be removed, and his lovely eyes once more open upon the light of day! The mother's prayer was heard. It was the will of God to restore the babe. The crisis of its illness was past, and the mother, wild with joy, and deeply impressed with gratitude, again looked on it with hope.

Years glided away—the boy grew in health and in beauty, and the widowed mother rejoiced in her son. She hoarded her scanty pittance for his use, that the idol of her bosom should feel neither privation nor sorrow. For his sake she toiled. She procured for him the means of instruction, and neglected no counsel to inspire his young mind with sentiments of religion and virtue. Of her own wants she thought little. Her pleasure consisted in seeing him happy; for his sake she lived, and for his sake she would willingly have died. As time rolled on, the mother's heart had not been free from anxious fears and foreboding on account of her son. The boy loved her, but he was wild and reckless. He would escape from the vigilance of her careful love; and she knew that gay society had more charms for him than the solitary home of his mother. She feared, but as yet knew not all.

Twenty years had passed since that terrible night she had kept an almost hopeless vigil by his cradle, when her prayer of agony was heard and the babe restored to her hopes. It was again midnight; again the mother kept her tearful vigil, but not by the bed of sickness. Her boy had become very irregular in his habits—he heeded not the counsel or the tears of his mother, and night after night, she awaited his return with trembling fears. These watching cares were more dreadful than those which she had feared would be the last in his cradle. Her prayers were still offered up to heaven that he might be restored—that he might be saved, not from death, but that worse than death—from wickedness. A knock came to the door; the mother flew to admit her boy. There was his lifeless body, borne by two of his companions. She fell senseless to the ground. Her maternal anxieties were hushed for awhile in a death-like insensibility; but she recovered to hear the dreadful tale—that in a quarrel with his dissolute associates, her son had received a blow which caused his death! What tidings for a mother! She saw him laid in the grave, where she shortly followed him. Grief for his untimely fate shortened the life which had been devoted to him who had brought her with sorrow to the tomb. How many mothers have reason (though from a different cause) to use the exclamation which Miss Moore puts in the mouth of the Jewish matron, "Why was my prayer accepted? Why did heaven in anger hear me when I asked a son?"

ARAB HORSE-DEALERS.

"Hyder, the elchee's master of the chase, was the person who imparted knowledge to me on all subjects relating to Arabian horses. He would descant by the hour on the qualities of a colt that was yet unbroke, but which, not on account of the value of the animal, that having been often offered ten-fold, but from jealousy of their neighbours becoming possessed of a breed of horses which they desired to remain exclusively in their own tribe. An Arab shaikh or chief, he told me, who lived within fifty miles of Bussorah, had a favourite breed of horses. He lost one of his best mares, and could not for a long time discover whether she was stolen or had strayed. Some time afterwards, a young man of a different tribe, who had long wished to marry his daughter, but had always been rejected by the shaikh, obtained the lady's consent and eloped with her. The shaikh and his followers pursued; but the lover and his mistress, mounted on the same horse, made a wonderful march and escaped. The old chief swore that the fellow was either mounted upon the devil or the favorite mare he had lost. After his return he found, on inquiry, the latter was the case; that the lover was the thief of his mare as well as of his daughter, and that he had stolen the one for the purpose of carrying off the other. He was quite gratified to think he had not been beaten by a horse of another breed, and was easily reconciled to the young man in order that he might recover the mare, which appeared an object about which he was more solicitous than his daughter.

CHATAUQUE LAKE.

We have heretofore noticed the building of a steam boat on Chatauque lake. It has now been running a little more than two months, and by the transportation of passengers and freight, has paid its expenses, and put about $400 into the pockets of the proprietors; this success, however, may not continue throughout the season, which, on that lake, comprises over seven months in the year. The boat is of 50 tons burthen, and has a handsome cabin on deck: the boiler, engine, &c. are all on deck, the hold being used for freight, &c. The *Chatauque*, (this name having been given to the boat,) performs a trip from Jamestown to Mayville, in about three hours; arriving at Mayville at 10 in the morning, and departing for Jamestown at 3 in the afternoon. The trip is of the most interesting character. The lake is of a uniform height throughout the year, being perhaps a little higher in the spring than at other seasons: being fed by springs, the water is remarkably clear and pure. The shore of the lake is fancifully indented with bays, now spreading to the width of three miles, and then at one place narrowing to a channel not more than 80 rods wide! On its borders are some beautiful farms, and the highlands are covered with large forest trees. The altitude of this lake is *twelve hundred and seventy-nine feet above that of the Atlantic Ocean!* It may be truly said, that Captain Wilson, the commander of the Chatauque, raises steam *higher*, by several hundred feet, than any other steamer in the world! The inhabitants about this lake are proud, and justly so, of this great facility in travelling.—*Buffalo Republican.*

The OHIO STATE GAZETTE exults in the rapid progress and brilliant prospects of that member of the Union, and gives some statistical statements, of which we extract the most important.

Settlement.—The first settlement of this State was made at Marietta, 8d April, 1787. Ohio was then included in the Northwestern Territory, the government of which was administered by a Governor, Secretary, and three Judges. In 1799 a new organization of the Territorial Government took place. A Legislative body were chosen by the People; to these were joined a Council, who held their appointment from Congress. In 1803, Ohio was admitted into the sisterhood of the Union, as an independent State. From that period to the present time, she has had TEN Governors.

Extent, Features and Productions.—The extent of Ohio is generally estimated at 200 miles in length, by 200 in breadth, forming an area of 40,000 square miles, or about twenty five millions of acres. There, perhaps, is not an equal extent of country in the world, which yields such an extent of arable land. In time there will not be a twentieth part but what will be suitable for cultivation. The principal vegetable *productions* of Ohio are flax, hemp, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats, and maize. By experiment on a small scale, the climate is found favourable to the cultivation of the vine. The silk worm, from trials lately made, promises to furnish another branch of wealth to our industrious citizens. *Mineral productions.*—Iron, coal, and gypsum, are found in different sections of the State, in inexhaustible quantities. Salt is manufactured to a large extent. The salt works in Muskingum county are estimated by Drake and Mansfield to produce 800,000 bushels, in Morgan 75,000, in Jackson 10,000, in Gallia, at Yellow creek 50,000. The annual product of this article within the State is estimated at *half a million of bushels.*

Population.—The population of Ohio has more rapidly increased than any other State on record. The population, in 1790, was 3,000; in 1800, it amounted to 42,186; in 1810, to 230,760; and, in 1820, to 581,434. The population, at present, no doubt, amounts to 800,000. At the census of 1820, the number of persons engaged in agriculture amounted to 141,000; manufactures 19,000; and in commerce 1500. By the State census of April, 1827, the number of free white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, amounted to 145,743.

Internal Improvements.—A number of Turnpike companies have been chartered; only one, 48 miles in length, extending from Warren, Trumbull county, to Ashtabula Creek, has been completed. The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, 104 miles in length, is principally under contract, and in a rapid state of completion—three per cent. on the proceeds of public lands in this State, by a stipulation of the General Government with Ohio, is appropriated for the improvement of roads.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Mohammedans, who are an imaginative people, account for shooting or falling stars in the following manner:—The devils, according to their opinion, are a very inquisitive set of beings, who endeavour to ascend to the constellations, whence they may pry into the actions, and overhear the discourse of the inhabitants of heaven, and perhaps succeed in drawing them into temptation. The angels, who keep watch and ward over the constellations, hurl a few of the smaller orders of stars at these ambitious spirits, and thus produce those trailing fires that stream in clear nights over the sky.

* "A toman is a nominal coin nearly the value of a pound sterling."

Extracted from the Friend and Advocate of Truth.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING.

Mount Pleasant, Ohio, Sept. 6th, 1828.

This morning, a committee of six persons called on Elias Hicks, and presented him with a paper, the purport of which was an enumeration of charges of unsound ministry, as originally preferred against him by Pine street Meeting, Philadelphia, and forwarded by the Orthodox of Philadelphia to their brethren at New York, and so down to a few individuals, styling themselves the Monthly Meeting of Westbury and Jericho. These individuals, sheltering themselves under this assumed cloak of pretended authority, issued their summons forbidding Elias Hicks to proceed further in his contemplated journey, and positively demanding his immediate return, to answer, before this important tribunal, to matters touching his character as a minister. It will be right, before we leave the subject, to state that no such meeting as Westbury and Jericho was ever heard of, or known to exist until after Elias Hicks left home; and that the individuals now claiming that name as a Monthly Meeting, are *less than a dozen, disaffected male adults, say three from Jericho, and twice that number from Westbury*, who, under the true character of conspirators, have fitted out a paper crusade against an individual travelling with legal certificates, in the order of society, from his Monthly and Quarterly Meetings. He has also, since the issuing of the above decree, received a fresh renewal of unity, and an expression of willingness that he should pursue his prospect as originally contemplated, notwithstanding the unholy efforts of his enemies to arrest him in his mission of love. This document will also appear in its proper place, and under the sanction of numerous select, and other members of his own Monthly Meeting.

When the hour arrived for the select members to meet, that is, the ministers and elders, it was found that the Orthodox had principally taken their seats, and that guards were stationed at the gate, to *prevent Friends* from entering; and they accordingly in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, after procuring seats, sat down and proceeded with their meeting in the open air.

Sunday morning, Sept. 7th, 1828.

The meeting for worship being assembled at the Yearly Meeting house, the building, though very large, was full to overflowing. Elias Hicks rose soon after the meeting was gathered, and delivered a very interesting discourse, which was deemed by those not avowedly opposed to him, quite unexceptionable.

The moment Elias was seated, Elisha Bates rose, and proceeded at considerable length to define his views of the rights of religious societies, and to prove that it was an unwarrantable intrusion for Elias Hicks, and some other of his associates, to frequent Friends' Meetings; and particularly Elias Hicks, who, he said, had not only obtained his certificates to travel, by improper means, but who was now *formally and officially recalled by his own Monthly Meeting*, a copy of the official papers being served on him, only the day previous. A duplicate of this paper was also directed to be delivered to the Meeting for Sufferings of the Yearly Meeting of Ohio. Elisha went on to enumerate the prominent features, of what he called unsoundness, in the doctrines of Elias Hicks, proving all his charges in his own peculiar style, by his own naked assertions, and garbled extracts from the printed sermons of Elias, which he said had been reported by one warmly devoted to his cause; but we will not waste time with further comment at present, as his entire remarks which have gained him such celebrity among his admirers, will soon appear, after which he may esteem the same individual as warmly attached to *his cause*, if similar causes produce similar effects, for his language shall be faithfully placed on record, for the edification of the public, and the benefit of posterity.

After Elisha Bates had concluded his remarks, Anna Braithwaite immediately rose and continued to speak for about forty minutes. Her discourse, though different in manner and form from the one that had just preceded it, contained a great deal which in substance amounted to about the same, as we were informed, being unable to hear for ourselves what she did say, as the meeting had apparently become very restless, and many had risen upon their feet, some on the floor, some on the benches, and a few on the bench railing.

When Anna took her seat, Elias rose, as was supposed, to reply to the charges which had been made against him, but the moment it was discovered, Anna Braithwaite and Thomas Shillitoe attempted to break the meeting, by shaking hands with each other and those near by; but the people generally did not leave their places, although many rose upon their feet, and the eyes of almost the entire audience were turned to the galleries, and apparently waited with much anxiety to know whether Elias would be permitted to proceed. Elisha Bates, in a very loud and authoritative manner, requested the people to withdraw immediately, so that the care-takers might close the house, as it would be necessary, he said, to re-open it half an hour before the time of meeting. It is understood, however, that it has never been a practice to close the house between morning and afternoon meeting, as it must needs require ventilation, and the process of shutting and opening would be an unnecessary waste of labour and time.

Elisha Bates exclaimed, "Amos Peaslee, go out;" "Elisha Dawson, go out;" William B. Irish, go out;" to which William B. Irish replied, "Elisha Bates, go out." During this time, Elias had stood upon his feet, as if wishing to address the meeting, but discovering the state of confusion which prevailed, shook hands with those near him, and walked quietly out of the house, the great body of the meeting following his example. But about the time he was passing out the door, Elisha Bates, having held some consultation with those near him who had filled the high seats, gave notice, that it was expected all would retire except *Friends*, (meaning the orthodox only,) *and the care-takers*. This bare-faced artifice did not, however, succeed to the full extent contemplated, although many hundreds of those not orthodox, passed out, while most of the orthodox body remained at the will of their leader for about fifteen or twenty minutes, and at the same time, two or three hundred of the young *Friends* also remained in the house. During this time, the lawyer of the village, who had been employed by the orthodox, made his appearance, and after announcing his official character and mission, informed the young men, if they did not retire, they would subject themselves to severe penalties, as the law would be rigidly enforced against those who refused to obey the edict of Elisha. The lawyer proceeded, by the advice and aid of his orthodox clients, to take the names of a few of the young men, and then the prosecutors and their counsel retired, leaving a few individuals to close the house and maintain possession.

Among those remaining of the orthodox, it appears there were several who had been appointed to remain with the usual care-takers, for the purpose of maintaining possession of the *high seats* for their favourites in the afternoon, and these had their dinner sent to them, which they ate upon the wonted seats of the ministers and elders.

The young men on the other side, ready to follow this example of modern church etiquette, also placed themselves upon a high seat, with a similar object in view, and disposed of their lunch in the same way, a considerable number of others also remaining in their place till the afternoon meeting assembled. We attended in the afternoon at Short Creek house, but were furnished, immediately after meeting, with the following particulars, in the way above-mentioned, of what took place at the Mount Pleasant house, the correctness of which was confirmed by a number of personal witnesses.

The afternoon meetings assembled at the usual time. At the Yearly Meeting house, Elisha Dawson rose and spoke for a few minutes, and was followed by Amos Peaslee, who was soon ordered down by Jonathan Taylor, the late orthodox clerk of the Yearly Meeting; but as this command was not immediately obeyed, Elisha Bates, in a very loud and harsh manner, ordered him down, and then went on as if disposed to extend his remarks into a sermon, notwithstanding Amos Peaslee was still on his feet, and waiting in silence. About this time a great number of voices in different parts of the house exclaimed, "*Elisha Bates sit down—sit down Elisha Bates*," which he did not fail to do without delay.

Amos Peaslee proceeded with his communication undisturbed, and was perhaps never more highly favoured than on that occasion. We have heard his discourse spoken of in terms of unusual admiration, and the effect was such as might well be expected to proceed from such a communication, at such a time, and amid circumstances unparalleled in the annals of the church.

Anna Braithwaite then rose and spoke for a few minutes, and was followed by a few additional remarks from Elisha Bates and Amos Peaslee, and the meeting closed.

It is also proper here to state, that Elias Hicks was not at this meeting in the afternoon, but at Short Creek house, about half a mile distant, where a large concourse of Friends and others attended. Elias and several others spoke, and the meeting was, altogether, quiet and highly satisfactory. This circumstance is an evidence that discord and confusion are not the inevitable attendants of Elias Hicks, and those opprobriously termed his followers; as the preceding facts are, that peace and good order are not always to be found in the ranks of orthodoxy; for it is believed the orthodox were almost unanimously at the Yearly Meeting house in the afternoon.

According to the best information that could be obtained, a considerable number of the orthodox remained in the meeting house during the whole of Sunday night, while a number were stationed as guards about the building. An intercourse was also kept up through the night between the meeting house, and the houses of certain orthodox partizans who hold high stations in the church—(the meeting house, it is understood, had been guarded in a similar way for several nights previous.) A number of individuals were seen passing to and fro at different hours of the night, and at a very early hour in the morning, say 5 or 6 o'clock. Soon after this, some of the same party were seen occasionally slipping into the house, but not to return, a pretty strong evidence that the number within was gradually increasing. Some were seen holding consultations in the streets, others at the house of the lawyer, and in company with constables or persons whom they had authorized to serve notices, &c. A Friend who happened to be taking a morning walk, saw Elisha Bates in the yard of the meeting house, and gave a passing salutation, which led to some conversation and the following statement from Elisha, that they, the orthodox, were in possession, and that civil officers would be in attendance to protect them. Soon after this, it still being an early hour of the day, notices were served on a number of distinguished visiting Friends, as well as on many who belonged to the meeting.

The orthodox continued to assemble, from various quarters, in carriages, on horseback and otherwise, from seven till nine o'clock. It was said that they were on a committee, but judging from their numbers and the diversity of ages, sexes and conditions, some being from old England, others from New England, and various other of the United States, it could have been no committee short of a "*committee of the whole*," intrusted with no less weighty matters, than the "*state of the (dis)-union.*" Previous to nine o'clock, it is believed that very few Friends had approached the premises, it being counted out of order, and discouraged by many of the elderly and dignified members within our own hearing. About this time, however, the younger class of male *Friends* began to assemble in considerable numbers, in and about the yard. They found stationed at each of the usual doors of entrance a strong guard, consisting of eight or ten individuals, making, at the four doors, near forty persons, who forbid admission to all but those whom they judged worthy. To decide this important matter was necessarily attended with some inconvenience, and ultimately led to much confusion and altercation; as among those assembled were many who had never been disowned, even according to the *modern system*, individually, by dozens, or by meetings, either for improper conduct or unsound doctrines, and who came from meetings not divided, as most of the meetings were. Such individuals we may well suppose approached the threshold of their once peaceful counsel chamber with that firmness and independence which usually attends those who are conscious of being in no way implicated. But judge of their surprise when rudely arrested in their lawful approach, and perhaps too, by some junior neighbour of doubtful morals, who with a tone of high authority, could taunt ingly exclaim "*thee can't go in, thee must stay out!*" and if the astonished Friend, asserted his right in language like this, am I not a member of the society? was I not born and educated such, have I not lived these thirty, forty or fifty years approved of my neighbours, have not my hands helped to rear these walls, which are now defended like a military fortress;—may I not enter in peace? The reply was, peremptorily, "*no—thee's a Hicksite!!*"

This measure of guarding the doors, though no doubt intended to produce, in its ultimate results, a virtual exclusion of all but orthodox, was not, however, so rigidly enforced as to prevent all others from entering, for many had entered and quietly taken their seats before any thing like force was employed to displace the guards, or to enter the house by physical means. Amongst these was the regular clerk of a large Quarterly Meeting who was a representative of the Quarter, holding the only legitimate report of the Quarter, and the same individual who was soon after named for clerk of the Yearly Meeting. And it may not be amiss incidentally to remark, in this place, that every other Quarter within the Yearly Meeting had divided and furnished two sets of reports, the great question being yet undetermined, which was right and which wrong, leaving the rejected party upon equal grounds with their opponents.

It is understood that no physical efforts were made to gain admittance till after the crowd about the doors had become immense, and the state of excitement and confusion so great, as to render it difficult to distinguish those who were members from those who were not so; and still more difficult to discriminate the different shades of character by which it was attempted to admit some and reject others. The weather being extremely uncomfortable, no doubt added to the inducement for gaining admittance, not only with those who were fairly entitled to it, but with a very considerable number of those, who, having no pretensions to membership, had heard of the prowess of those who had watched the house for several successive nights, and who were expected to give to the world on this momentous occasion, a still more brilliant display of orthodox Quaker tactics, had come in from the adjacent country determined to see and hear, and, if necessary, to lend a hand. At this time the rain was fast descending, and the yard clothed in mud and water.

In the midst of this unpleasant scene, while the guards were contesting the ground with particular individuals, many others were passing in without their special notice, and apparently without much opposition. But in the excitement which prevailed between the guards and those who claimed admittance, there is no doubt that a considerable number of both parties were guilty of very improper conduct; and the guard being overcome by the pressure of the mixed crowd without, many probably rushed through the doors and into the house very precipitately, bearing unthinkingly in their way, what ever might appear to impede their progress, and many, no doubt, without the possibility of retreat or moderation, in consequence of the pressure of the crowd behind them, who were of the mixed multitude already described. By this it is not intended to represent the individuals of other societies, or citizens at large, as the only participators in the pushing that took place out of doors; for it is verily believed, that there were many young members of the society, who conscientiously thought they had as much right to clear the way, as any of their brethren had to block it up, and that many others, some willingly and some reluctantly, were forced in without any personal efforts of their own with a view to that object; and of this class there were some who had no pretensions to membership, and as they afterwards said, had no disposition to enter the house, but to get near the door, to see and hear what was there passing.

After the house was filled, and all had entered who seemed to desire it, there was still a multitude of various classes in the yard whom the novelty of the occasion had assembled, and who, no doubt, had been very active in helping in those, who in their estimation were entitled to admittance, and through this kind of voluntary aid some dignified and elderly members were seen to enter by a projectile force which did not allow them to stop till they had proceeded several steps into the house.

It being now 10 o'clock, and the meeting having become in a greater degree settled, Israel French rose, and after alluding to the painful duty which devolved on him, added, that the late clerk had by his conduct last year and since, disqualified himself for serving the meeting acceptably; and having lost the confidence of a large body of the Yearly Meeting, he could not consistently be permitted to proceed in the business of the meeting, and he therefore proposed that a new clerk be appointed to fill his place. This proposition was united with by a very great number of voices; but the old clerk, Jonathan Taylor, proceeded to open the meeting by reading a minute to that effect. Considerable opposition was however manifested, but still he proceeded to call the names of representatives from the Quarterly Meetings. The report from Redstone Quarter was signed only by the assistant clerk, who as we have since learned, obtained the report by stratagem from the wife of the clerk, and though it was not yet signed, prepared a duplicate, and signed it himself without the knowledge or consent of the clerk, and then returning the original, forwarded the duplicate without the name of the clerk to the orthodox clerk of the Yearly Meeting. David Hilles, the clerk here alluded to, a representative from Redstone Quarter, who had been already named for clerk of the Yearly meeting, was again proposed for the consideration of the meeting, and the motion being united with by a large portion of the meeting, he was called on to come forward to the table. At the same time the assistant orthodox clerk was pretending to go on with the business by reading reports, &c. which was strenuously opposed by Friends.

The new clerk being repeatedly and earnestly solicited to take his place, by a number of persons who had found their way to him in a remote part of the house, rose and attempted to walk forward to the table, but was prevented by a great number of the orthodox, who lined the passage, and who gathered into the vicinity of the table. He was however conducted as far as a stove which stood in the passage, where he was detained for near a quarter of an hour; but was finally permitted to prepare and read an opening minute, using the stove in place of a table. About the same time the breaking of a bench or something similar, led some to cry out that the galleries were falling, which caused considerable alarm and commotion; many rushed from the house by various avenues, some through windows, and some through doors, by which a number were injured both in person and apparel.

The fear of immediate bodily danger from the falling of the house having subsided, the people began to return, but the confusion continued for a considerable time, during which no particular object appeared to be regularly pursued, nor was any point of consequence gained by either party. This long continued agitation must be attributed to a combination of circumstances which the late scene had presented, and upon which, no doubt, many have since looked back with shame and confusion; and like a troubled ocean that continues to swell and break long after the original cause of commotion has ceased, so did the multitude composing this meeting, find it difficult to settle down, or to proceed in business. But, at length, a degree of stillness having appeared, the new clerk was again urged to go to his place, but being opposed on his way, a number of individuals, mostly young men, much to the regret and mortification of many of their elder and more experienced brethren, pressed forward to assist in placing the new clerk at the table; and in the struggle which ensued between these enthusiastic and thoughtless young men, who had determined to put forward their favourite clerk, and the resolute, still necked old men, aided by the rash juniors of their own party, who had determined that he should not come to the table, the clerk was raised from his feet and carried by the moving mass, sometimes forward, and sometimes back, as the opposing forces chanced to preponderate one way or the other, and with little apparent agency of his own, till he found himself in the gallery of the ministers and elders, near the clerk's table.

While the clerk was thus borne from his feet, and moved at the mercy of the crowd, an orthodox Friend snatched from him the reports of the Quarterly Meetings which he held in his hand, and attempted to wring them in pieces, but was prevented from destroying them, and the papers were finally recovered and secured. While the clerk was endeavouring to conciliate, or to restore something like composure in those near him, another struggle ensued about the table, which being claimed by the two parties, both a little warmed by the previous struggle, it was, through the agency of young men on one side, and weighty men on the other, soon pulled into pieces. In this transaction it is presumed that both parties had a pretty equal participation, as a veteran orthodox was seen bearing off one leg to his share, while a young man on the other side helped his favourite clerk to the drawer by way of substitute for a desk.

About this time an elderly orthodox expressed a willingness to put an end to the struggle, and said, "Now we surrender, we are willing the clerk should go out;" which was also united with by another in a different part of the house, but these peace-makers were soon hushed into silence upon that delicate subject, by some of the valiant leaders who surrounded them, and who had no doubt resolved never to give up the ship, though the crew should sink. The new clerk was requested to proceed in the business of the meeting, which he did, by calling the names of representatives, who were nearly all present, and by reading reports from the several divided Quarters, and from the undivided Quarter of Redstone; this being the only Quarter within the Yearly Meeting which continued to stand in the ancient order of society, and of which David Hilles was the regular clerk.

An inquiry was about this time made by some of the orthodox party, whether Jonathan Taylor was in the house—rather a novel question at this time to be sure, inasmuch as he was the clerk who is represented by his party to be at the time regularly proceeding with the business of the meeting, according to *their* view of the subject. Be that however as it may, it was announced that Jonathan Taylor was in the house, and an adjournment was immediately proposed, by an active leader in the orthodox ranks. The measure being approved, they proceeded to take the sense of their representatives, individually, upon the subject, most of whom were present, and probably a majority of them united in the proposition, and a minute was made, adjourning their meeting till 10 o'clock the next day. It may be proper to remark in this place, that the representatives whom they called, were only those who *represented their particular party* there being another distinct set of representatives who were alike entitled to a voice, if the measure were intended for the Yearly Meeting of Ohio, which, it appears both by previous and subsequent acts, was not the case.

The orthodox party having come to the conclusion to withdraw from the Yearly Meeting then in session, sent a messenger to inform their women of the same. A similar messenger was accordingly despatched by Friends, to explain to the women the true state of the case, and to let them know that it was only a party that had adjourned, and that the Yearly Meeting would still continue its sitting, according to the established order of society.

When this party were about to leave the house, it was remarked by some of them, that it would be proper for a few persons to remain with the individual who professed to act as the official organ of the trustees of the property, and accordingly a number remained in the house during the continuance of that day's sitting. The meeting, however, proceeded in its business undisturbed, with much unity and good order. Among other business transacted, and almost the first act of the meeting, was, that of appointing a committee to frame proposals for an amicable, honourable, and equitable division of the property belonging to the Yearly Meeting, and to report to the meeting the next morning. The meeting soon after adjourned, to assemble at the same place the next morning at 8 o'clock.

On Tuesday morning while the meeting was proceeding regularly with the business and the clerk had just minuted the report of the Committee, proposing a division of the property (published last week in the S. E. P.) a deputation from the orthodox party, with Elisha Bates at their head, entered the meeting, and demanded peaceable possession of the house in the name of the Trustees, on which the clerk read to him the report as an official reply to his demand—and a copy of it to him tendered.

Soon after the adjournment of the meeting on Tuesday, the sheriff served a process on James Tolerton, Halliday Jackson, and Nathan Galbreath, requiring their appearance before the Court then in session at Steubenville, the next morning at 10 o'clock, it being a distance of twenty-one or two miles, and now near sunset. It was presumed, however, that one would be sufficient to answer for the three, at least for the time being; and accordingly, one was despatched. He found on his arrival before the Court, that the writ had not been returned, which was probably the intention of the prosecutors when it was served, and the prisoners were of course released from further trouble and suspense from this vexatious procedure.

As we have heretofore stated that the orthodox party occupied the meeting house through the whole of Sunday night and Monday morning, it will be proper also to mention, that before Friends adjourned on Monday afternoon, they appointed a committee to take charge of the house, and instructed them to see that it was put in proper order for the reception of the meeting the next morning, as it had been rendered extremely muddy and uncomfortable. This duty required the attendance and labor of a considerable number, most of whom were young men. These individuals having discharged the duty particularly assigned them, and pursuing the example which had been set by the orthodox party who so boldly and heroically defended the premises during the previous night and morning, remained in the house during the night of Monday; and though surrounded at different times of the night by spies and eves-droppers, it is believed that no attempt was made to enter by force, although several stratagems of war were practiced to decoy the inmates of the citadel, or to obtain by stealth the *key of their fortress*. The building, however, remained in possession of Friends during the continuance of the Yearly Meeting, and a committee was appointed to have charge of it during the recess, or until the next regular annual meeting, but to show no preference to one party to the exclusion of the other.

Having detailed the prominent events of the week, as connected more particularly with the men's department, it will be proper, before the close of our account, to hint at the proceedings of the women's meeting.

On Monday morning, when female Friends assembled at the meeting-house, they found that their orthodox sisters had taken a very early start, and, notwithstanding the well known time of meeting was ten o'clock, many of the honorable seats and those near by had been for a considerable time occupied, and a strong guard of six women and three men was stationed at each door, to prevent the entrance of those not orthodox. They were of course detained in the yard, to the great exposure of health and life; the weather, as has been already stated, being uncomfortable to the extreme. In vain did they appeal to the sympathy of their sisters within—in vain did they name the common charities and hospitalities of unregenerate humanity—for the hearts of those within had become hardened! Nor was it till the petition of a brother, a husband, or a father, was added to the claims of a sister, a wife, or a daughter, exposed to the buffeting of the storm, that a way was opened to the consecrated hall.

But without descending to more minute circumstances we will simply state, that with different degrees of abuse, insult, and violence from the guards, and those of like sentiments within the walls, the females at length gained admittance; and though their meeting was characterized by considerable noise and confusion, still they proceeded in their business with less indecorum than their brethren. It is believed there was this important and highly commendable difference, that, notwithstanding they proceeded to conduct the business of two distinct meetings at the same time, in the same room, they did not descend to violence in the management of the same. The orthodox sisters, to be sure, are said to have used *many words* and *loud ones*, with a view to drown the voice of the rejected hand-maidens, but still they were able to proceed in the business of their meeting, and with as much dignity of deportment as, from the nature of the case, could be expected. They had appointed a new clerk and were proceeding with other business, when information was received that the orthodox party of the men had adjourned, which example was immediately followed by the same party of the females.

We cannot leave this branch of our subject without a passing remark upon what we have conceived to be a distinguishing characteristic of the two parties known at present to exist in the society of Friends, and which was practically illustrated in the late Yearly Meeting, more particularly by the females.

It has been already shown, that on Monday morning, the orthodox, both male and female, were in possession of the house at an earlier hour than usual, and that they guarded all their doors to prevent friends from entering. But on Tuesday morning, when the scale was turned, and when the face of things was to the outward observer completely reversed, placing Friends in possession of the whole house, while the other party were in the yard, no doors were closed, no guards were stationed, and though the meetings were organised and quietly proceeding in business, still they expressed an entire willingness, that their orthodox friends, notwithstanding they had left the meeting so abruptly and unceremoniously the day before, should return to a full participation of the rights and benefits of membership. And the females, making an equal division of their room, actually withdrew to one side, leaving a due proportion of honorable and other seats, and sent a deputation to invite their orthodox sisters, then in the yard, to come in and occupy with them, which proposition was rejected with disdain and contempt. They soon withdrew from the yard, and female Friends met with no further interruption, but proceeded harmoniously through the duties of the Yearly Meeting, according to established order.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

The following is an abstract of the votes taken at the Ward Elections in this city on Friday, last week, by which it appears the Jackson candidates had the majority in 10 wards, and the Administration ticket in 5 wards.

In the districts of Southwark, Penn-township, Passyunk, Moyamensing and Northern Liberties the Jackson ticket had majorities.

Names of the Wards....	*Adm.*	*Jack.*	*Totals.*
1. Upper Delaware,...	223	360	583
2. Lower Delaware,..	368	346	714
3. High-street.....	230	219	469
4. Chesnut,.....	198	220	418
5. Walnut,.....	203	146	349
6. Dock,.....	193	216	409
7. Pine,.....	271	206	447
8. New Market,.....	190	309	499
9. North Mulberry,..	66	339	405
10. South Mulberry,...	175	227	402
11. North,.....	246	180	426
12. Middle,.....	103	196	299
13. South,.....	143	157	300
14. Locust,.....	203	267	470
15. Cedar,.....	84	128	289
Totals,....	2939	3516	6375

The returns of the Baltimore election, in the Baltimore Gazette, show the following result:—McMahon, 4385; Stuart, 4303; Tiernan, 4012; Richardson, 3923. The two last were the Administration candidates.

In Baltimore County, the friends of Gen. Jackson have succeeded, by an average majority of 1100.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN ANNAPOLIS.

Administration men.	*Jackson men.*
John N. Watkins,.....155	Richard J. Crabb,....158
George Wells, jr.....142	Thomas Anderson,....148

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Aggregate returns from 3d, 4th and 5th Districts.

Jackson.	Adams.
Warfield,.....608	Head,.....577
Linchicum,.....582	Stuart,.....550
Sellman,.....576	Kent,.....516
Matthews,.....554	Stocket,.....490

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table, we presume, will not be unacceptable to our readers at this time. It presents a distinct view of the *mode* of choosing the Electors of President and Vice President in the several states of the Union, the *time* at which the election is held in each State, and the *number of Electors* to which each is entitled:

Maine,.....by Districts,.....Nov. 3,.....			9
New Hampshire,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 3,.....			8
Massachusetts,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 3,.....			15
Rhode Island,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 10,.....			4
Connecticut,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 3,.....			8
Vermont,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 11,.....			7
New York,.....Districts,.....Nov. 3, 4, & 5,..			36
New Jersey,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 4 & 5,...			8
Pennsylvania,.....Gen. ticket,.....Oct. 31,.....			28
Delaware,.....Legislature,.....By Legislature,			3
Maryland,.....Districts,.....Nov. 10,.....			11
Virginia,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 3,.....			24
North Carolina,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 13,.....			15
South Carolina,.....Legislature,.....By Legislature,			11
Georgia,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 3,.....			9
Tennessee,.....Districts,.....Nov. 13 & 14,..			11
Kentucky,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. —,.....			14
Ohio,.....Gen. ticket,.....Oct. 31,.....			16
Indiana,.....Gen. ticket,.....			5
Illinois,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 3,.....			3
Missouri,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 3,.....			3
Louisiana,.....Districts,.....Nov. 3, 4 & 5,...			5
Mississippi,.....Gen. ticket,.....			3
Alabama,.....Gen. ticket,.....Nov. 10,.....			5
Total,.....			261

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that seventeen States choose their Electors by general ticket, five States by districts, and two States by the Legislature.—Balt. Amer.

From the article which we insert, below, from the ROCHESTER, N. Y. ENQUIRER, of September 30, it would seem that the inhabitants of the country adjoining LAKE ONTARIO are reduced to a most miserable condition by the prevailing fevers. In many parts of our own neighbourhood, the epidemic has spread to an alarming extent, but its effects have been by no means comparable to those here related.

Our citizens were engaged the whole of Saturday, in a "*labor of love.*" The extreme unhealthiness of the people residing near the shore of the Lake, had reduced many of them to a condition upon which humanity cannot look but with compassion. A village meeting was called on Friday evening, by which active receiving and distributing committees were appointed. The appeal for relief was answered by immediate and abundant donations. Wagon loads of nourishment and provisions started off early on Saturday. We accompanied one of these "*messengers of charity*," and saw, during the day, relief administered to more than hundreds of helpless, and in some instances, famishing sufferers. Whole families were found not only sick, but destitute of medicine, food or attendance. A few instances will give some idea of the misery to be found prevailing all along the lake shore. In one family now were down, one had died, and the only person to assist the sick was a daughter who had the ague every other day. At one house the mother had died, leaving eight small children, most all sick, to the sole care of the father. At a house containing two families, not an individual could rise from their beds, but an old man, 70 years of age, who had gone three miles to work for provisions, of which they were entirely destitute. An old man whose family were all sick and destitute, had been to Rochester (9 miles) with a load of green staves, which he could not sell. Just after he returned, with a heavy heart and weary limbs, without help or hope, to his perishing family, the well stored wagon of our benevolent citizens drove up to his house! Between a father and mother, confined to the same bed with a burning fever, was an infant, whose sources of nourishment had dried up! On the floor, under the same roof, lay a boy, by whose head was a crust of dry bread and a cabbage, upon which he subsisted.

We learn from a gentleman who went into the north part of Brighton, that the condition there, was, if possible, even worse than Greece. Sixteen families, (principally Swiss emigrants) most of whom were as wretched as poverty and sickness could make them, were relieved. One woman died on Saturday in child-bed, without medical aid, or even the necessary assistance of her own sex. These evidences of distress are deemed sufficient to justify the steps which have been taken to relieve the sufferers. It is to be regretted that the wants of those people had not been sooner made known to our citizens. Rochester never gives with a stinted or reluctant hand. Ample supplies are ready for all within reach; and the visits to our unhappy fellow citizens will hereafter be neither "*few nor far between.*"

A medical gentleman, who generously attended the committee, rendered every assistance to those who required his aid. Flour, bread, meat, fish, wine, coffee, tea, sugar, butter, &c. &c. were furnished. Many families, though sick, refused aid, but urged the committee to seek out those who were more in need. The sickness is generally confined to new settlers, most of whom are ill prepared to provide for themselves.

The Bostonians have the great ox called Columbus, weighing nearly 4000 pounds, with which they are amusing themselves. He has travelled four thousand miles, and made the fashionable tour through the country. He has now "returned to the Literary Emporium, hale, handsome, strong and hearty; having in his extensive circuit only broken down two bridges."

Improved Travelling.—However strange it would have appeared a few years since, the distance between New-York and Detroit, 750 miles, is now performed in four days and an half, viz. from Detroit to Buffalo, 250 miles, in 48 hours; Buffalo to Albany, 363 miles, 48 hours; and from Albany to New York, 150 miles, in 12 hours.

BORING FOR WATER.

An agent of Mr. Disbrow has been boring for water at Providence, R. I. with complete success. In one place, at the end of a wharf, some hundred yards from the original shore, the workmen penetrated through the "made land," then through twenty feet of mud, then a bog meadow from which excellent peat was brought up, then a stratum of sand, pebbles and quartz gravel, and plenty of water impregnated with copperas and arsenic; and, lastly, three or four feet further, and thirty-five feet below the bed of the river, a "vineyard," furnishing vines, grapes, grape seeds, acorns, hazle nuts, pear burs, and the seeds of a variety of unknown fruits, with a spring of pure water. Much speculation is excited among the curious by these discoveries.

Captain Hawes, of the sloop Providence, arrived at Norfolk, informs, that on Wednesday last, off Block Island, he was spoken by a frigate and sloop of war,* and was detained under the lee of the former about an hour and a half, the captain inquiring whether they saw or heard of a strange man-of-war which was understood to have been cruising in that vicinity. Soon after, the look out at the mast head descried a sail, when both vessels immediately made all sail and gave chace.

* Doubtless the U. S. frigate *Hudson*, and sloop of war *Erie*.

From the New England Palladium.

Daring Outrage.—An outrage was attempted, last Saturday evening, at S. Reading, Mass. on a very respectable young lady, about 18 years of age. By violent efforts she escaped from the monster, and rushed into a house that was near; the alarm was spread, several hundred persons assembled, and searched the woods and roads for the ruffian. A person was found supposed to be the villian; he was arrested, and sent to prison in irons. The young lady is confident that the man who is under arrest, was the one who made the assault upon her, from his dress, voice, and some marks on his face, made by her hands, in her struggle to escape from him.

Another *informant says the young lady did not escape from the monster's grasp until her cries* had brought a man almost to the very spot; he then fled to the woods. The lady's teeth were forced into her mouth and broken, and she suffered considerable injury in other respects. The accused is said to be a foreigner.

Canal.—Arrived at Albany, on Saturday, canal boat Mary, of Milan, Captain Edward Meeker, *from Huron county, state of Ohio*, with a cargo of pot ashes, staves and sundries. This boat, the Albany papers say, was built in Huron, at the head of Lake Erie. She crossed the Lake 250 miles to Buffalo, and thence by way of the Erie Canal, 362 miles, to Albany, and is bound for New York, making a total distance of 752 miles. She is forty-nine tons burden, and is schooner rigged, and carries two masts. We believe she procured a clearance at the custom house at *Milan, for the port of New York.*

Same day, arrived at Albany, 36 boats, and cleared 42 boats. The northern canal is now navigable to Whitehall.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

A new mine has been discovered about five miles from Hamptonville, which is thought to promise well. At a *mine in Anson county, a lump of the metal has been found weighing 13 lbs.* avordupois, entirely solid and estimated to be worth from $2500 to $3000. Of course, this success has produced some excitement in a neighboring county, and many workmen have abandoned their usual occupations to search for gold. At Capp's mine about 100 hands are at work finding from about one to five dollars worth of the metal a day. It is generally found in fine particles and perfectly pure. Large pieces are rarely met with. The largest ever found in North Carolina was that found some years since in Cabarrous county. It weighed 28 lbs. and was worth about $6000. *The writer proceeds* to say:

"It is a fine source of profit to the proprietors of the soil, for it is the *poorest land* where the most is found. I am told that two merchants *in Charlotte, sixty miles from this place, have bought this year fifty thousand dollars worth of* gold dust. They pay at the rate of about ninety cents per pennyweight."

BRONCHOTOMY.—This operation, says the Boston Courier, was performed with success by Dr. R. Burrows, of Fryburg, Me. on a boy 4 years of age, who had swallowed the core of an apple. People are not generally aware that cutting the throat is, *in such cases*, an easy and safe operation.—An incision may be made by any person, when surgical assistance cannot be had and other means fail, sufficiently large to admit a silver tube—say a small pencil case, or a quill, which by continuing respiration will save the life of the patient. The incision should be made below what is called the apple of the throat.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—There lately died at St. Therese, Joseph Barbeau, about 90 years of age, who had been for about 2 years confined to the Montreal, whom he attended with saddle horses on the field of battle at the Plains of Abraham. He was born at Charlesbourg near Quebec. He has left several great grand children and an aged widow, to whom he had been married for upwards of 60 years.

Westfield, (Mass.) Oct. 1.—We learn from an authentic source, that two of our townsmen caught on the 18th ult. the *almost incredible number of three hundred* and thirteen pigeons at one haul.

At an unusually large and respectable meeting of the Republicans of the First Congressional District, convened at the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Whereas, a debt of gratitude is due to the Survivors of the Revolutionary struggle, who bravely stood forth in defence of the Liberties of this country, and who now may be reduced, by pecuniary embarrassment, to appeal to that country for assistance, which owed its prosperity and happiness mainly to their disinterested patriotism; and whereas ENNION WILLIAMS appears now before the public as a distinguished and active Officer of the Revolution, with unexceptionable recommendations for his zeal and activity in the cause of Independence, making an appeal to the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia for their suffrages for the office of County Commissioner, in order to enable him to bear up against the misfortunes that press heavily on him in the decline of life.

Therefore resolved, that we appreciate the merits and qualifications of Ennion Williams, and know from the tenor of a long and useful life that he has spent among us, to be fully qualified and worthy of being elected to the office of County Commissioner.

Resolved, that we will support him on his individual standing and merit alone, without reference to the Presidential question, or party politics.

Resolved, that we consider bravery, capability and services rendered this Country, as powerful claims on the suffrages of the Citizens, and strong appeals to their suffrages.

Resolved, that, in our opinion, Ennion Williams possesses all these qualifications to an eminent degree, and, if elected, will perform the duties of the office with credit to himself, and advantage to his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, that the Members of this Meeting consider themselves as a Committee of Vigilance, and pledge ourselves to support the election of the Revolutionary Soldier, by all honorable means.

Resolved, that the answer of Ennion Williams to the query proposed to him, in relation to the Presidential Question, be published along with the proceedings of this Meeting. *Adjourned.*

JAMES WELCH, Chairman.
WILLIAM J. YOUNG, Secretary.

COMMUNICATION.

The Board of Directors of the DILIGENT HOSE COMPANY, return their sincere thanks to Mr. JACOB ENGLEMAN, in Turners' Lane, near the Ridge Road, for his kindness in furnishing the Company with refreshments after the fire at Mr. Hopple's Farm, on Monday morning, the 6th in

LATE FOREIGN ITEMS.

On the 1st of August, the Emperor published a proclamation from the camp before Choumla, by which every manœuvre was ordered to be adopted for the complete investment of Choumla, and to hasten the carrying of that place as rapidly as possible. Hussein Pacha is shut up in Choumla, and these measures were adopted to further the attack on that place. The march of Lieut. Gen. Rudiger upon Eski Stamboul has occasioned much uneasiness to the Turks, as they saw they were on the point of having the communication between the capital and the interior of the empire cut off. The Turks collected the greatest part of the cavalry and infantry and attacked the detachment commanded by Rudiger and attempted to drive them back. The Turks were opposed by a part of the 17th division, and after some hard fighting the Turks were defeated and driven back upon Choumla. Gen. Rudiger has taken post near Eski Stamboul, and so the *great road towards Constantinople is open to the Russians.*

The letters from Odessa to the 13th of August, state, in substance, that "A Turkish Envoy was sent by Hussein Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Choumla, to the Head-Quarters of the Emperor, to propose the conclusion of an armistice for three weeks, in order that the Pacha might send a messenger to Constantinople, to announce to the Sultan the state of affairs at Choumla—the arrival of innumerable forces of the Russian army, the scarcity of provisions in the Turkish camp, the powerful diversion which the Russian fleet at Varna could not fail to effect; and, in a word, all the hazards which seemed to render it the duty of the Sublime Porte to prevent, before it would be too late, the consequences of a struggle in which Mussulman valor would undoubtedly make heroic efforts, but which would issue in the ruin of the Empire. The Emperor yielded to the request, and from that moment hostilities ceased, both parties maintaining their respective positions. Our advanced posts will continue to occupy the heights of Choumla; the 7th corps on the road to Constantinople; the Imperial Guards are on their march to join the besieging army at Choumla. The whole army of Poland, a formidable reserve, will keep the frontiers in check; and the naval division of Admiral Greigh, re-inforced by some ships of the line, will be ready to land new assailants under the walls of Varna, and to supply our troops with subsistence. In such an imposing attitude it is that the Emperor has come to Odessa, where, in the midst of the Representatives of the principal powers of Europe, he will await the answer of Sultan Mahmoud. During these deliberations, the reinforcements will have reached the besieging army, the retrenchments before Choumla, and the line of circumvallation round its walls will be established, and, if the Grand Seignor should persist in continuing the war, it will be to the heart of his states that the Emperor will return to dictate a peace, for the consequences of which the Sultan will have no one to blame but himself."

It is not known how long the Emperor will remain at Odessa; but it was generally believed that he would set out for the army as soon as the reinforcements expected before Choumla should have arrived. It is known that 40,000 infantry of the line passed the Danube in the beginning of August, without reckoning the guards which were to pass the river to-day.

The Breslau Gazette mentions that letters from Warsaw announced that the Polish troops had received orders to march.

Extract of a private letter of the 6th August from Constantinople:—"At a general assembly of the Divan, it has been resolved that the Grand Vizier shall depart for the army on the 13th inst. The horses' tails have in consequence been suspended over the gates of the palace with the usual ceremony, in the presence of all the Ministers and a vast concourse of inhabitants, who made the air resound with their acclamations.—Hadi Effendi, who was one of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries at Ackermann, is to accompany the Grand Vizier, who will first proceed to Adrianople. It is expected that the Sacred Standard will be displayed on the day of the Grand Vizier's departure. The Grand Seignior, it is said, will shortly follow the Grand Vizier. His Highness appears determined to march in person against the Russians, as soon as they approach that city. It is announced that a firman is about to be published, ordaining the Mussulmans to remain immovable at the posts assigned to them. The life of Solayman Pacha, to whom the defence of Brahilow was intrusted, may be considered in danger, as he has been brought hither from Choumla in chains. Several thousands of Asiatic soldiers have just marched to join the army."

Hussein Pacha, the actual commander of the grand army which defends Shumla, is by nature an inexorable disciplinarian, bordering on a sanguinary character, and at the same time the destroyer of the Janissaries. He is, therefore, very unpopular, as is also his master, with the effendi or mussulman. To the danger resulting from this, Hussein Pacha is fully sensible, and he has therefore offered to resign, but his master will not allow it, although he is an object of extreme jealousy.

The Smyrna accounts exhibit his unpopularity by telling us, that officers refuse obedience to his orders, and soldiers are said to mutiny and desert by companies of two and three hundred at a time, and thus Choumla, the grand key of the Turkish Empire, which has ever resisted the attacks of Russia, seems now to invite the ambitious enemy by the rebellious seeds which at this important juncture of affairs spread themselves in the Mussulman armies.

A letter in the London Times adds:—"These germs are spreading far beyond the camp of Hussein Pacha; the ramifications extend as far as the mountain of Erzeroum, where the exile has collected the relics of the Janissaries massacred by the councils of Hussein."

This and the like news is with great industry kept secret, as it may be supposed, from the people at Constantinople.

The apathy which this state of things creates, is augmented by the fatalist sectarians of the barbarous Mahommedans. One party believing that the Ottoman Empire is imperishable; the other that its days are numbered.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

Norfolk, Oct. 5.—A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Helvetius, Captain Taylor, which arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, in the short passage of 36 days from New Deep, (Holland,) informs that a sanguinary battle was fought at *Schumla*, (date not precisely remembered,) between the Russian and Turkish armies, in which the Russians lost 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and so formidable were the Turks, that it was found expedient to order a reinforcement of one hundred thousand to ensure their passage through the Balkan Mountains. The Russians, however, were still advancing.

From Spain.—We again hear of the existence of great discontent among the soldiery, on account of their being so much in arrear of pay: at Ceuta this is not only the case as to pay, but even as to rations, and the garrison has hardly bread to eat.

The Revolutionists of Catalonia augment in number every day. The government maintains the strictest silence upon the subject: but it is well known that in the environs of Manresa there are more than ten thousand rebels. In Lower Arragon, also, the revolt is beginning to break out. The 4th regiment of infantry of guards, under the command of M. Espeleta, has marched from the capital for Catalonia.

The following is the title assumed by Don Miguel.

"Don Miguel, by the Grace of God King of Portugal and Algarves, on this and the other side of the sea, in Africa Lord of Guinea, and of the conquest, navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, India," &c.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Warren will return to this city, with his company, early in November. Among the *stars* engaged to appear at the Chesnut street theatre, during the season, are Mr. and Mrs. Sloman, Mrs. Knight, and Miss Clara Fisher.

The number of persons convicted, committed, or bound over for trial, by the Mayor, during the past week, was 57, of whom 6 were blacks.

David Paul Brown, Esq. of the Philadelphia bar, has published a pamphlet of about sixty pages, forming a review of the celebrated speech of Mr. Brougham on the present state of the British laws.

Madame Johnston made a successful ascent in her balloon, on Monday afternoon from Knight's Point; after attaining a considerable height, descended safely about three miles from the place from whence she set off, and was brought back in a barouche. The Balloon was inflated by Messrs. Boudet and May.

The principal difficulties in the erection of the lower Lock of the Pennsylvania Canal, on the West side of the Alleghany river, have at length been surmounted, with stupendous exertions. In three weeks, these magnificent locks will probably be quite completed.

Samuel Dalby, chief mate of the Montezuma, of Philadelphia, was convicted at Liverpool, on Saturday, the 24th August, in the penalty of £107, for having eighty-six lbs. of tobacco concealed on board.

The ship Canada, which lately arrived at New York, from Liverpool, brought out 545 tons of rail road plates, for the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Rail Road Company. The John Jay brought 825 plates for the same company. We have heard that a locomotive engine for this rail road had previously arrived.

A young man who was released from the N. Y. State prison, last July, was committed to prison for stealing seventy dollars from a lady's trunk. He confessed it, said that he could not keep out of trouble and wished to be sent to sea.

By the survey of the Boston and Hudson Rail Road, it will pass through Berkshire, Mass. at an elevation of 1,440 feet above the Connecticut, and 1477 above the Hudson. The friends of the work are sanguine of success.

It is said by travellers, that the deserts of Peru are as frightful as those of Africa. The Peruvian deserts extend 1500 miles along the coast of the Pacific, and back to the Andes.

Five persons are now in Bridewell, New-York, who were recently arrested for having passed forged notes on the Massachusetts Bank. One of them, named Merritt, is an old offender, and is believed to have been an extensive dealer in five dollar counterfeit notes on the Mechanics' Bank.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock was launched at the navy yard, New-York, on Tuesday, under an appropriate salute. It will be recollected that this vessel is intended to be employed by government on a voyage of discovery.

At the West Chester, N. Y. Sessions, William Topham *alias* John Jackson, the impudent fellow who stole a horse from Mr. Smith, of Tarrytown, changed him for another in New Jersey, and went back to get a reward from Mr. Smith for telling him where his horse could be found, was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

A vein of Lead ore, yielding about 75 per cent. is said to have been discovered in Armstrong county, in this state.

On Saturday afternoon, in New York, twelve thousand dollars in notes of the Franklin Bank of New-Jersey, were offered at auction, in lots, in the exchange sale room. The first lot went for ten cents on the dollar, and the sale of the remainder was postponed until Tuesday next.

A society for the promotion of Agriculture and Industry has been commenced at Mexico, by some French gentlemen—the capital to be $300,000, in shares of 100.

Bolivar has sent Roman Catholic Missionaries among the Indians, in the interior of South America.

In Connecticut, a law makes it the duty of town authorities to cause the inhabitants of their towns to be vaccinated. The town of Chatham has employed the celebrated Dr. Faucher, to vaccinate the inhabitants of that place.

Rats are alarmingly numerous in some parts of Paris. It would be well to increase the motives for the destruction of these troublesome and disgusting animals, by making fashionable some article manufactured from their skin. They would then be diligently hunted for profit.

It is said that the personal qualities of the present Sultan of Turkey, Mahmoud, is not unworthy the best days of the house of Othman, and that the defencible strength of Constantinople is far greater than that of the whole Persian empire.

The treaty of London, relative to the pacification of Greece, is supposed to be one of the most important, since the termination of the French empire under Napoleon. It looks to a dismemberment of the Turkish power, and if Russia should meet with great resistance from the Porte, Nicholas will have to fall back upon that treaty.

There was a cattle show at West Newbury, Mass. on the 25th ult. Eighteen pens were filled. Many articles of household manufacture were exhibited. Some specimens of native silk were presented. There was a ploughing match, in which one quarter of an acre was done in 60 minutes.

A young Italian lady, whose uncommon power of voice and beautiful execution have created a great sensation in Venice, and who has won the prize of vocal music at several of the Academies of Italy, is soon expected in this country. Her name is Giulia Da Ponto.

A detachment of four companies of U. States infantry from the south, arrived at Albany on Wednesday, and proceeded up the canal in pilot line boats, for Buffalo, bound to Green Bay, Sault St. Mary's, and two other western posts.

A Farmer in South Carolina, during the last year, sold Wine to the amount of two thousand four hundred dollars, the produce from four acres of land.

Duke Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, has been appointed Governor General of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies.

Henry B. Rodgers, Esq. has recently presented to the Boston Athenæum upwards of 50 large and beautiful views of Constantinople, accompanied with a book of explanations.

Several large islands of ice have been seen lately, near the Cape of Good Hope; a circumstance considered somewhat remarkable. They appeared however to be in a state of rapid dissolution.

It ought to be generally known that iced water debilitates the stomach much more than pure water of nearly the same temperature.

It was considered healthy at New Orleans, on the 10th of September, when the ship Illinois left there. Business, however, was very dull.

The steam-boat De Witt Clinton, on her passage to Albany, on Saturday morning, ran aground on the flats, a little above Hudson, in a thick fog, and knocked off her rudder, without suffering other injury. The Constitution, a short time after, took her passengers and carried them to Albany.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser, says, the ship Washington has cleared at this port for Quebec, with a cargo of 3000 barrels of flour.

A miniature newspaper, on a page of 7 inches by 5, of very small type, containing matter selected to the taste and capacities of children of an early age, has been commenced at Boston, to be published weekly, at the *miniature* price of 38 cents per annum.

A grant of £50,000 for the aid of the Welland Canal, in Upper Canada, has passed the British parliament, and every share of the stock of the company for sale in London disposed of.

The election of Representatives to Congress (and State officers) is to take place in the State of Ohio, on the 15th of the present month.

It is announced in the Louisville paper that two line of wagons would commence running on the 25th September, between Wheeling and Baltimore, to perform the route and deliver goods from point to point in seven days at most.

Walnuts, buttermuts and chesnuts are said to be very plenty this season in the country at the north.

The Ohio River was eighteen inches above low water mark at Wheeling on Saturday last.

The Editor of the American Farmer has received from Mr. Wright, the acting Consul at Rio Janeiro, two "barn door fowls," of the species called by the Portuguese, *canta galla*, or *Singing Cock*.—Its name is derived from one of its faculties. It spins out its crow, it is said, in the new style of singing.

The grocers at the south part of Boston, have entered into an agreement to close their stores at nine o'clock in the evening, excepting on Saturday evening.

The number of deaths in this city during the last week were 87, viz: 49 adults and 38 children—21 of which were under one year of age.

Deaths in Baltimore for the week ending on the 6th—Males 21, females 18—total 39.

Deaths in New York last week, 127—43 men, 27 women, 27 boys and 30 girls—53 were under five years.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be pleased to add "Leon" to our list of correspondents.

The corrected copy of "The Farewell," *Tremont*, is received, and, as soon as we can make room, shall have an insertion.

There are some good thoughts, and a number of good lines, in "Fancy's Recollections;" but the piece is not sufficiently finished for publication.

The writer who assumes the signature of "Roy," is reminded that such is the poetical cognomen of a gentleman of high literary talent.

We cannot oblige "L."

SICKNESS.

We observe in the New York city papers, continual reference to the exceedingly and very unusual sickly state of the villages and country places in that vicinity; while in the city, contrary to the usual wont, there is no real lack of health. There has certainly been an unusual degree of rain for the last twelve months, and perhaps the state of health *might* be referred to that as a cause; but there has been remarked some peculiar symptoms in the diseases upon Long Island, that have led to a conclusion on the part of many persons, that the *malaria* of Italy had reached that portion of our country. We cannot hold to such an opinion, inasmuch as the *malaria* has ever been supposed to rise from the peculiar composition of the earth immediately below the first stratum, a composition eminently calculated to engender disease, and *waste the miserable beings condemned by circumstances*, to derive at once life and death from the pestilential earth.

There is a malaria almost peculiar to this country, of which the causes are as evident as are those that wrought the evils in the *Campa Romania*. We allude to the ready and continual application to the bottle. We are not about writing an essay in favour of the "temperance societies;" let them work out the good they devise. We mean only to say, that even those persons who are professedly and confessedly temperate, do at particular times indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, until they ruin their constitution. If the weather is warm, they apply a portion of the creature to their water, in order to correct the chilliness of the liquid. If it is cold, the bottle furnishes its modifier to soften the coldness of the water. In dry weather, a perspiration is promoted by a reference to the decantor; and, in wet weather, the same course is found the only practicable one against the deleterious influence of a humid atmosphere. Now, as this is known to be the case, and as it is also acknowledged to have been for many years an increasing evil, may it not justly be apprehended, that the constitutions of our citizens have been weakened by those inordinate stimulants, until the ordinary circumstances of our climate and soil have become insupportable; for it will surely not be contended that more rain falls now than did fifty years since, or that any new property has been infused into our atmosphere or our soil, to charge both with death.

If such an idea is within the scope of probability—if it is only to be *feared* that imprudence in the use of stimulants has weakened the constitutions of our citizens to this state, how incumbent upon them is it to commence at once the work of reformation; but, be it said with sorrow, though it *must* be now commenced, it is not in this generation that we are to hope for the kind of benefits that we now refer to; as the evil was slow in its approach, lingering with cautious but certain steps, so must be the benefits. The present generation must sacrifice the gratification of a morbid appetite, to the good of those that are to follow us; and when a sound and vigorous constitution takes place of one weakened by violent stimulants and disorganizing re-action, we may hope to hear of men bidding defiance to the miasma of a horse pond, the vapours from a rich meadow, and the *malaria* of a well watered country. We are not to hope to be without sickness in this life; "pain and anguish must wring our brow," but it is folly to render ourselves liable to every disease—to superinduce complaints by creating predispositions of the body therefor. The functions of the body will at best become disorganized often enough, to teach us the value of health, without our invoking the prostrating influences of the presiding genius of sickness by potations and continual excesses. If pestilence is floating in the air, or if it is brought from a foreign port, let us be sure to have our disposition of body as unfriendly to its operation as is possible; and be assured, that of all traitors lurking in the human frame, there is not one that will open a door to the common enemy, disease, with half the precipitancy of *intemperance*, while at the same time it is keeping up a riot within the garrison.

The increase of papers, within a few years, in this country, is unparalleled. Not a week passes, in which we do not receive a number of new applications for *exchange*, the far greater portion of which we are compelled to decline.—Since our last we have received the first numbers of the following, all of which seem to be well conducted—

The Irish Shield, published weekly in New York, in quarto form, at 10 cents per number, payable to the carriers on delivery. An able and interesting journal, edited by George Pepper.

The Farmers' Register, also a quarto, devoted to "Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence"—published at *Piqua, Ohio*, every other week, at $2 per annum.

The Norwich Republican, a political paper, advocating *General Jackson*—published every Wednesday, at *Norwich, Conn.* at $2.

Journal of the Times, likewise political, and friendly to the re-election of *Mr. Adams*—published every Friday, at Bennington, Vt. at $2 per annum.

The Vermont Telegraph, "a religious, literary, and miscellaneous journal"—published every Tuesday, at *Brandon, Vt.* at $2.

With all of these we have been requested to exchange, which, with all but the first, we respectfully decline. We have now upwards of 300 on our exchange list, out of which number we have not leisure to examine 50, and mean, therefore, to curtail it. From the *Irish Shield*, we hope to receive much valuable information relative to Ireland.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Saturday, October 4.—Venice Preserved.—Lottery Ticket.

Monday, October 6.—Deaf and Dumb.—Lottery Ticket.

Tuesday, October 7.—Soldier's Daughter.—Matrimony.

Wednesday, October 8.—Sweethearts and Wives.—Day after the Fair.

Thursday, October 9.—Matrimony.—Whims of a Comedian.—Secret.—Irish Tutor.

The limits we have prescribed for our Dramatic notices, are necessarily so circumscribed, that we have not room to make on particular a notice of many of the performers as we could desire, and we must therefore content ourselves with a few words in relation to the most worthy.

Blake and his wife continue to grow in the public favour, with every successive appearance.

Roberts, the comedian, is a rich actor, and is already a decided favourite. His *Billy Lackaday* and *Wormwood* are both excellent.

Stone is a very tolerable *old man*, but has too much exaggeration. He is besides a close imitator of Barnes. Mrs. Stone is an acquisition—she is very pleasant and spirited.

Mrs. Maywood cannot be surpassed in middle aged housekeepers, and other characters of that class—and has talents which enable her to move respectably in the higher walks of the Drama.

Blakely, with more study, and a closer attention to pronunciation, will do very well in second-rate old men.

Mrs. Wood's performance of *Belvidera*, shows that her temporary absence from the stage has not impaired her Dramatic powers.

Chapman must be careful not to appear too often in parts like *Jaffier*. His well earned popularity should not be loosely hazarded.

The houses thus far have been good, and we are glad to observe the ladies occupying the dress boxes. The season will be a good one.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We esteem it a duty to present a few of the claims upon which our highly respected fellow-citizen, Ennion Williams, asks the votes of the Freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the office of County Commissioner at their next General Election.

Although he has been nominated only by the party favorable to the Administration of the General Government, and the Delegates of the Working Men of the city and county, yet we trust that his pretensions address themselves to every lover of his Country's Freedom, to every Patriot, regardful of a Patriot's services, of every party and denomination.

He is not a man of yesterday, he belongs to a former age, to another generation, whose spirits were roused to a height in proportion to the exigencies of the eventful era. His companions have passed away, and have left him at the advanced age of seventy-six years, with the alacrity and vigour of mind of a man of only fifty years. After performing his duty with honourable distinction in the Revolutionary contest of our country, he followed the noble example of his General, and retired to agricultural and other peaceful employments.

He now solicits an office, the only one he has solicited of the people, which may contribute to the comfort and tranquility of his closing career. His abilities are entirely equal to the performance of its duties, and those who know him, agree that his intelligence, integrity and general pursuits, eminently qualify him for a more elevated and responsible station.

A Friend to Revolutionary Characters.

The depth of rain, as indicated by the rain-guage kept by the Subscriber, at No. 152 Coates street, was 6 45 inches, for September, 1828.

JONATHAN COLLOM.

NOTICE.—Rev. T. Fisk will preach at the Universalist Church, in Lombard street, on Sunday evening, from Psalms 9. 17: "*The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God*"—postponed from Sunday evening last, on account of indisposition.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JAMES O'HARA, Jun. to Miss CATHARINE SAFFER, both of Delaware County.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. Chambers, ROBERT BUIST, to Miss MARTHA, second daughter of Mr. James Pile, Reed Maker, all of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, JOHN CADWALADER, Esquire, to MARY, eldest daughter of Horace Binney, Esq.

On the 8th inst. in this city, by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM W. BARBER, of Chester County, to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Edward Siter, Esq. of Delaware County, Penn.

On the 8th inst. at New York, EDWARD H. GILL, civil engineer, to Miss MARY C. SHRAWDER, of Philadelphia.

On the 23d September, by the Rev. Mr. Biggs, Mr. KIRKBRIDE YARDLEY, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss A. NEFF, of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, at Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Mr. SAMUEL POULTNEY, to Miss ELLEN MOALE CURSON.

In the city of New York, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, CHARLES OTIS BAKER, M. D. of Nashua, N. H. to Miss AUGUSTA, daughter of Rembrandt Peale, Esq.

On the 3d inst. by Alderman S. Badger, Mr. HUGH MILLER, of Washington county, to Mrs. ANN HANEY, of this city.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, SAMUEL WILSON, M. D. to ELIZABETH, daughter of James Paul, Esq.

In Buenos Ayres, on the 7th July last, at the Government Palace, the residence of His Excellency the Governor, Col. JONAS H. COE, of the National service, and native of New Jersey, to Doña TRINIDAD BALCARCE, only daughter of Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, Minister of War and Foreign Relations. The Hon. John M. Forbes, the American Charge de Affaires, assisted at the ceremony as groom's man, while the bride was "given away" by the Lady of the Governor. Col. Coe is young and brave, being about 24, and has already taken an active part in the conflict between Buenos Ayres and Brazil.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Rusling, WILLIAM R. STRETCH, of Salem, N. J. to HANNAH SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On Friday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. S. R. Smith, Mr. ALEXANDER BAIRD, to Miss MARY ANN KING.

On Thursday, the 25th ult. by the Rev. Robert Belville, Mr. JONATHAN BEWLEY, to Miss MARTHA McDOWELL, all of Bucks county, Pa.

COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Weaver's Yarns, of first quality, from No. 4 to 20; in cops and hanks, from the Darby Union Factory, &c. For sale at No. 23 Minor street. Oct. 11—3m

DIED.

On Wednesday last, at 4 o'clock, CHARLES M. FOLEY, son of John G. Foley, of Southwark.

On Wednesday morning last, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH KNOWLES.

On Wednesday morning last, the 2d inst. Mrs. HANNAH BURK, in the 76th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, after a short and severe illness, Mr. CHARLES PRENTICE, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 25th inst. Mrs. SARAH ANN SINK, of Wilmington, Delaware, consort of John Sink, Baker, in the 26th year of her age.

On Tuesday, CATHARINE M'CAUSLAND, a native of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 3d instant, DEBORAH, widow of Abraham Shoemaker, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 3d inst. JOSEPH ROBINSON, son of the late Mr. John Robinson, rigger, of Southwark, in the 20th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, JOHN GOLDER, in the 35th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA BROWN.

On Sunday evening, after a long and painful affliction, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. JOHN SMITH, innkeeper, in the 62d year of his age.

On Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, Mrs. MARY GRAHAM, aged 76 years.

On Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, in the 68th year of his age, JAMES WHITEHEAD, Esq. formerly a merchant of this city.

On Monday morning, Mrs. GERTRUDE GOUVERNEUR MEREDITH, wife of William Meredith.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst. ANTHONY KENNEDY, Esq. in the 74th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, SUSAN FORT, wife of Daniel Fort.

At Norfolk, on Sunday, the 28th ult. Mr. THOMAS SHIELDS, a native of Philadelphia, in the 42d year of his age.

Near Frankford, in the 75th year of his age, JOHN PARRISH, late of this city, plane maker, son of the late Robert Parrish.

In Kittanning, Pa. on the 26th ult. JOHN FRANCIS, Esq. in the 23d year of his age, a native of Philadelphia.

At Wilmington, N. C. in consequence of drinking cold water during the operation of an emetic, Mr. NATHANIEL DUTCH, a native of Boston.

At the residence of the late Gen. Hopkins, Darien, Geo., JOSEPH MULVEY, of Philadelphia; he had been married but a few months, and was residing with his wife at her mother's, Mrs. Hopkins.

At the plantation of Washington Jackson, Esq. in St. Mary, Louisiana, on the 27th of August, Mr. JOSEPH HEMPHILL, a native of Ireland, and lately of Philadelphia.

On Friday, the 3d inst. at Baltimore, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. ALEXANDER COULTER, long a respectable inhabitant of that city.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst. at Washington, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. ANNA ROSETTA FRENCH, aged 38 years, wife of Mr. Wm. French.

At Georgetown, D. C. of a consumption, on the 2d inst. at the age of 16 years, Miss JOANNA TURUBIDE, daughter of the late Emperor of Mexico.

In New Orleans, on the 3d ult. Mr. William Hayes, a native of Virginia. On the 7th, Mr. Samuel Hare, aged 27, a native of Pennsylvania. On the 9th, Mr. Samuel Haskett. On the 1st, Mr. James McKisstry, aged 29, a native of Ireland. On the 28th August, Mr. Wm. E. Hall, in the 23d year of his age.

At Germantown, on the 4th instant, Mr. HENRY BRUNER, aged 73. Mr. Bruner early entered our revolutionary war, and assisted, like other brave men, in gaining our liberties and independence.

At Baltimore, on Wednesday morning, 1st Oct. after a few days illness, Midshipman QUINTON MATCLIFFE, of the United States' Navy.

In Amwell, N. J. of the bilious fever, on the 16th ult. HENRY MOORE, aged 22 years, and on the 22d JOSEPH MOORE, aged 30 years, both sons of John Moore.

Departed this life, on the 20th ultimo, in Horsham Township, Montgomery county, Pa. Mr. JACOB TOMKINS, eldest son of Isaac Tomkins, Esq. aged 25 years. The deceased was a young man of interesting qualities, highly esteemed among his acquaintances for his worth, both as a friend and neighbour. After his disease had worn him down to the threshold of eternity, he experienced a happy change of heart; he now felt that as he was once blind he now could see. After addressing those around his bed in the most feeling manner, like a true Christian, trusting to that Divine Being, into whose presence he expected soon to be ushered, and believing, as far as reflection would serve, that the separation about to be made between him and his friends would be but of short duration, he closed his eyes for ever, lamented by all.

HIDES.

600 LIGHT HIDES, suitable for UPPER LEATHER, at $1 50 each. For sale by
ANTHONY P. MORRIS,
Oct. 11—2t* No. 34 Chesnut street.

WANTED,

A GIRL to do the work of a small family.—Also, a small girl to be bound for a limited time, and assist in the domestic part of the family.

The Advertiser will take upon herself to learn the small girl a good business before the time of her binding expires.

Good references will be expected. Apply at No. 121 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.
Oct. 11—1t*

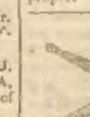
JOSEPH WEEKS,

No. 2 North Eighth street,

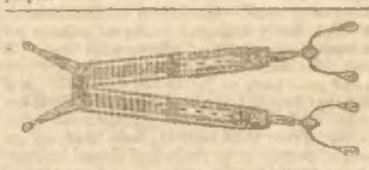
OFFERS for sale, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, viz: Lasting, Denmark Satin, Morocco and fine Leather Boots and Walking Shoes, warranted water-proof, Dancing and a variety of other shoes, which will be sold low.

N. B. Wanted, a binder and trimmer; good wages will be given, and recommendations required. None need apply but those who understand their business.
Oct. 11—2t*

A FARM WANTED,



WITHIN ten miles of this City, to contain from 50 to 60 acres of good land, with buildings convenient. Any person wishing to sell such a farm, may leave a note at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, addressed to S. H. stating the quantity and quality of the land, improvements thereon, situation, price, and such other particulars as he may think proper. Oct. 11—3t*



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

Removed from No. 138 Market street, to No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—3m

BLUE BLACK FLORENCE.

AT No. 46 North Fourth street, 1 case of the above, at 75 cents per yard; a most complete assortment of men's, ladies', children's and Misses' hosiery; Hoskin gloves at 25; super dark Hoskin Gloves at 37½ cents per pair, those that we formerly sold at 44; men's Hoskin from 50 cents to $1 per pair; Oxford mixed low priced cloth, cassimeres and satinets; flannels; fine bleached shirting at 10 cents, usually sold at 12½; brown sheeting at 10 cents per yard; Canton Crapes at 3 75; thread and bobbinet laces; linen pocket hdkfs. and long lawns; Russia diapers at 2 75; Russia sheeting at 2 50 per piece.

The above goods will be sold at 4 per cent. as usual, for cash.
Oct. 11—2t JOHN KENNEDY.

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near it; such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

H. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

WASHINGTON CIRCUS,

Old York Road, between Tammany and Green streets.

THIS EVENING, October 11.

The performance will commence with GRAND ENTREE.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Rogers. Ring Master, Mr. Astley.—Clown, Mr. Hughes.

SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.

SLACK ROPE, by Mr. Minnich.

SONG, by Master Rogers.

GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING by the whole Company, and will conclude with EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. Hunter, without saddle or bridle.

SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Monsieur Richer.

The Horse ROMEO will be introduced, and go thro' his performances, such as fetching, carrying, &c.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Raymond.

The evening's performance to conclude with the MILLER'S FROLIC, Grandfather, Mr. Stickney; Grandmother, Mr. Minnich.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock, precisely. Boxes, 50 cents, Pit, 25 cents.

Next Week will be Published,
CASKET, FOR OCTOBER,

EMBELLISHED with an elegant Portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and a fac simile of his letter to Mr. Strahan, two Views, &c.

CONTENTS.

Biography of Dr. Franklin; The Widows Tears; My Pencil, by L. S. of Washington; The Preacher; The Russian Black Eagle; Monastery of the Howling Dervishes; Sonnet on Sympathy; The Shipwrecked Wanderer; Butternilk Falls, with AN ENGRAVING; Theological Seminary in New York, with an Engraving; Lady Olivia de Castro; The Price of Politeness; Sketches from a College Port Folio; American Drawing Room; Women of England; Maternity; Woman's Eloquence; Soldiers' Bride.

WIT AND SENTIMENT—Meteorological Observations.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

MUSIC.—"Wilt thou meet me there, Love."

POETRY.—Stanzas; The Spirit of Happiness; The Ways of Providence; Stanzas, Meditations; The Skies; To ——; To My Dog Carlo; Anthony A. Palmer; An Ode to Thought; The Christian; Song.

Price $2 50 a year, single Nos. 25 cents; each No. contains 48 royal octavo pages, closely printed on fine type, and good paper. Published monthly, by
S. C. ATKINSON,
oct. 11—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE,

OR SPIRIT of the FORIGN THEOLOGICAL JOURNALS and REVIEWS, No. 10, for October, 1828, is this day published, by E. LITTELL, Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.

Bertholdt's Introduction to the New Testament. From the British Critic.

Watts' Poetical Album. From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

Of Man, as the Image of the Deity. From the Imperial Magazine.

Indian Sutlers. From the Christian Remembrancer.

Sabbath Schools of former years. From the Home Missionary Magazine.

The March and End of Life. From the same.

On the evidences of Grace in Young Christians. From the Baptist Magazine.

On Pride. From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

Controversial Points between Catholics and Protestants. From the Christian Review.

On Self-Knowledge. From the Baptist Magazine.

Elijah in the Cave of Horeb. From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

Cunninghame's Second Coming of Messiah. From the Christian Review.

The Water of Life. From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

The Veracity of the Evangelists. From the British Critic.

On Self-Examination. From the Christian Guardian.

Reflections on the Greatness of God. From the New Baptist Miscellany.

For These I Weep. From the Congregational Magazine.

Mrs. Kilham's Visit to Sierra Leone. From the Missionary Register.

Sacred Geography. From the Critica Biblica.

Imitation of Psalm CXXX. From the Christian Guardian.

On Salvation. From the same.

Whence comes Truth. From the Christian Observer.

To a Lady in her last illness. From the same.

Reflections suggested by Scott's Life of Napoleon. From the Christian Observer.

The last Days of Bonaparte. From the same.

The Hebrew Bible. From the Christian Examiner.

Critical Remarks on 1 Cor. xv. 29. From the New Baptist Miscellany.

Commit thy way unto the Lord. From the Christian Guardian.

Considerations on Miracles. From the Congregational Magazine.

Letters to the Young. By Maria Jane Jewsbury.

Russell's English and Scottish Reformers. From the Congregational Magazine.

Hymn. From the Assistant of Education.

The Religious Magazine is published monthly, at $6 per annum. oct. 9—3t

SPLENDID ALBUMS, CARD RACKS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have RECEIVED by late arrivals, a general assortment of SPLENDID ALBUMS, interlined with Tinted Paper.

☞ Also, Card Racks, Fire Screens, &c. of the newest Fashions, with an assortment of all kinds of Fancy Stationary, Engravings, Scrap Books made of English Drawing Paper, and a choice collection of the latest Novels and Publications, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and view the same. S. HART & SON,
Fancy Stationers, No. 65 South Third street.
Oct. 11—1y

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery,
Class No. 11, for 1828.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 11, for 1828, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the forty-five placed in the wheel, viz:—

33 16 14 36 40 45

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 33 was the first that was drawn; No. 16, was the second; No. 14, was the third; No. 36, was the fourth; No. 40, was the fifth; and No. 45, was the sixth, and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE MARRIAGE SCENE.

Young, chaste, and lovely—dressed, yet half afraid,
Before you altar, droops a plighted maid,
Clad in her bridal robes of timeless white;
Dumb with the scene, and reaped with delight;
Around her, her laymental questions stand,
Each with a tender look, and feeling hand;
And oft she turns her beauty-beaming eye,
Dimmed with a tear of happiness gone by;
Then coily views, in youth's commanding guise,
Her own adored one, standing by her side;
Like lilies bending from the noonside blaze,
Her bashful eye-lids droop beneath the gaze;
While love and homage blend their blissful power,
And shed a holy round his marriage hour!
What though his chance-absorbing fire ordain
A path of anguish and precarious pain;
By weal or woe, where'er compelled to rove,
A con's a palace, by the light of love!
There beats one heart, which, until death will be
A gushing, glowing fount of sympathy;
One trowdless eye to kindle with his own,
One changeless friend, when other friends are flown
Oh! amazing Thou, the love united pair,
Fountain of love! for thou art present there.

E. MONTGOMERY.

MR. EDITOR,—

In pursuance of the request of "A Subscriber," I respectfully beg leave to offer the following as a solution to his query. S.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1823.

15 ft. Top width.
12 ft. Bottom do.

2)27

13 5 = Mean width.
700

9450|0
10

94500,0 = Content of the given canal.

Let χ = The bottom width required.

$\frac{\chi + 25}{2}$ = The mean width.

Then $\frac{\chi + 25}{2} \times 700 \times 7.6 = 2625\chi +$

65625 = The content.
Again $2625\chi + 65625 = 94500$
Then $2625\chi = 94500 - 65625 =$
28875 $\chi = \frac{28875}{2625} = 11$ ft. width required.

S.

A Puzzler.—Three men bought, in company, a lot of 31 boxes of lemons, and stipulated among themselves not to undersell each other, but to sell at same time and at same price. In dividing the lot of 31 boxes between them, it turned out, by some miscalculation, one got 16 boxes, another 10 boxes, and the other 5 boxes. Rather than quarrel about it, they concluded that, as the national debt, though a large amount, was always met and paid, no one knew how, to put their wits to work to avoid violating the original contract. It so turned out they all sold in company, and at the *same price and time;* and, on counting proceeds, each had an equal sum. Will any of our readers and ready calculators solve this? It is a simple every day affair, and involves a *secret in trade*, worth knowing, as simple as it is.

A plump faced, happy son of Erin, the other day, after listening to a conversation between two countrymen, about a dozen breeches of the canal, which had broken out and been repaired this season, asked, 'Plase your honor, what sort of a feller is that Mister Canal, to wear out six breeches a summer? one pair lasts me a whole year, with some mending.'

REPARTEE.

A man who had spent his patrimonial estate, upbraided another, who was a good economist, saying to him, 'that velvet coat, I believe, was thy grandfather's.' 'Yes,' replied he, '*and I have my great-grandfather's land too.*'

WIT WELL APPLIED.

Tom Brown having once asked a man how he contrived to live in those hard times, was answered, "Why, master Brown, I live as I believe you do, by my *wits*."—"Faith," replied Tom, "you must be a much more able trader than I ever thought you, to carry on business, and live upon *so small a capital*."

COMPLIMENTARY.

A gentleman of this city, who is blest with a wife of uncommon beauty, entering a store in Washington Street a few days since, inquired "Have you any pretty ladies' pen-knives." *Reply*—"We *have*, sir, if they are intended for *your lady*."—*Boston Bulletin.*

Visible Magnitude altered by Temperature.

M. Le Cat, in his ingenious work on the senses, remarks, that objects appear smaller in cold, frosty weather, and of course, larger during the warm days of summer and autumn, provided the sun does not shine bright. He accounts for this from the pupil of the eye being considerably contracted by cold as well as by bright light, and relaxed by heat and diminished light.

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

Walking with a lady through some meadows, between two villages, of the names of Upper and Lower Slaughter, in the county of Gloucester—the path lay within about one hundred yards of a small brook; many oxen and lambs were in the meadow; we were about half way over it, when a ewe came up to us and bleated very loudly, looking up in my face; and then ran off towards the brook. I could not help remarking this extraordinary behaviour; but my attention was particularly roused when she repeated it; and bleating louder, seemed to wish to signify something in particular; she then ran off as before in the same direction, repeatedly looking behind until she reached the brook, where she stood still. After standing to look at her some time we continued our walk, and had nearly reached the gate that led into the next meadow, when she came running after us a third time, and seemed yet more earnest than before. I then determined to discover the motive for such singular behaviour: I followed the ewe to the brook; seeing me advance, she ran as fast as she was able, looking behind her several times—when she came to the brook, she peeped over the edge of an hillock, into the water, looked up in my face, and bleated with the most significant voice I ever heard from a quadruped. Judge of my surprise, when on looking into the stream I saw her lamb standing close by the hillock, with the water nearly over its back. I instantly drew it out, when the fond mother began to lick, and give it suck, and looking up to me, uttered several sounds very different from those she had uttered before, and evidently expressing satisfaction and pleasure. I needed not those thanks, for I never performed an action in my life that gave me more unmixed pleasure; nor did ever brute appear more grateful.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

Take a paper. One that is not conducted by an unprincipled madcap in politics, nor by a sectarian bigot in religion.—There is no estimating the advantage of a well-conducted periodical to a family. It is at least worth five times the ordinary cost of it. The difference between a family that takes a good paper, and one that takes none, is always perceptible; and that difference, so far as intelligence and moral elevation are concerned, will generally follow children through life.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Anecdote of Charles Wynox.—When he first arrived at Madras, and delivered his letters of recommendation round the settlement, he carried one to O——, an old and churlish member of the Council. This man was peculiarly aplonetic at these introductions, and generally discharged his spleen upon the persons in England who took the liberty of writing them, not sparing occasionally the young gentleman who was obtruded on his patronage. "And pray, Sir," said he to Charley, as he glanced over the letter, "what is your father?"—"My father," replied Wynox, "is a farmer."—"And why," returned the other, "did he not make you a farmer also?" Poor Wynox was stung with the reproach, but with admirable quickness he asked him, "And who, Mr. O——, was your father?"—"My father!—my father, Sir," said the counsellor; "my father was a gentleman."—"Then let me ask you," said Wynox, "why he did not make you a gentleman."—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

A Man Destroyed by Bugs.—An individual residing in the Strand, has recently come to his death in a most extraordinary manner, having been destroyed by those troublesome invaders of the bed-room—Bugs. We should be inclined to look with some degree of doubt on this extraordinary affair, were it not too notorious; the following notice, in the manner of a sign, or scutcheon, being affixed to the house in which the singular catastrophe took place:

276 . Bugs 276
destroyed
Mr. BIRDING. [*Conclusive evidence.*]

A MISER.

A letter from Oldham says, "a short time ago a person died at Farnham; named Mills, of extraordinary disposition and strange habitudes. He suffered his beard to grow for some years, till it had assumed a patriarchal length, and, it is said, seldom applied soap to cleanse his face withal. It was known he was possessed of some money—perhaps 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l*; for he denied himself many of the common necessaries, and all the luxuries of life. He had two sons, but they were brought up and educated in a very humble way, and were put to trades, a considerable distance from the inhospitable home of their father. As might be expected, on the old man's death, considerable curiosity was manifested to ascertain how much cash he had accumulated, and those immediately interested were not a little surprised by learning on application at the Bank, that, instead of 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.* he had safely lodged there as many thousands! This agreeable fact stimulated further inquiry, and it was more than suspected, from his close mode of living at home, that possibly a few odd guineas or sovereigns might be left *there*, as well as in the Bank. Accordingly a rummage was instituted, and a clue being had, the cellar was searched, where, snugly concealed in a corner, were found about ten thousand pounds.—As much success had attended the parties below stairs, it was thought prudent to adopt a similar process in the upper apartments. They were not disappointed. Gold coin was found in various places—even in tea cups and pill boxes, and the total proceeds of the search rewarded them with near 12,000*l.*!—*London Courier.*

The Young Napoleon.—It would appear from the following account in a German paper, that the young Napoleon promises to prove "a chip of the old block." "The young Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, went through his last examination in every branch of his studies to the perfect satisfaction of their Imperial Majesties, and of his mother, who were present on the occasion. His grandfather told him, after the examination had been concluded, that within a year he should enter the army; upon which the young Prince is said to have exclaimed—Thank God! then my fate is fixed!"—There is a rumour current that Austria means to procure for him the throne of Portugal, by negotiating a marriage between him and the young queen Maria da Gloria all title to whose hand her hopeful uncle Miguel has forfeited. We do not know what truth there is in the rumour.

A writer to the signal in Edinburgh, whose name is already too well known to the world, has, to the astonishment of every one, stopped payment, with engagements outstanding of from 240,000*l.* to 270,000*l.* He has embarked at Liverpool for America. The occurrence has occasioned an intense sensation in the northern metropolis.—*London Recorder.*

THE HANGING JUDGE.

Counsellor Grady, on a late trial in Ireland, said he recollected to have heard of a relentless Judge. He was known by the name of the *Hanging Judge*, and was never seen to shed a tear but once, and that was during the representation of the Beggars' opera, when Macheath got a reprieve!—It was the same Judge, between whom and Mr. Curran, the following pass of wit took place, at table—"pray, Mr Curran," said the Judge, "is that hung beef, beside you?—if it is, I will try it."—"If you try it, my Lord, replied Mr. Curran, "It is sure to be hung."

Length of Life.—Mr. Odier, of Switzerland, has been lately engaged in investigations on this subject, the result of which is, as the world grows older the average life of man is extended. He has gone back as far as the year 1560, and found that between the year 1560 and 1600, the average duration of life was eighteen years five months. From 1600 to 1700, men lived, on an average, twenty-three years and seven months. —From 1815 to 1826, the average was thirty years.

Seed Wheat.—There is a complaint this year of *smut* in wheat. A correspondent of the Hillsborough Recorder recommends the following method as a preventative:

1st. Steep your seed wheat five or six hours in pretty strong lye.

2d. Steep it 24 hours in brine, strong enough to bear an egg; or,

3d. Wash it thoroughly in several changes of pure spring water, stirring it thoroughly.

By carefully attending to either of these rules, there will be little danger in sowing from smutty grain.

ANIMAL FLOWERS.

The singular zoophytology, which, from their form, have been called Animal Flowers, Sea-anemones, &c. seem to be *all stomach* if we may use the expression. Their interior structure consists of a single cavity or bag, surrounded at its opening with numerous *tentacula*, or fingers, which are likened to petals and flowers, and in some species closely resemble, in form and color, the starry fringes of the blossom in the passion flower. With radiating fingers they catch small molluscæ and shell fish floated within their reach by the waters, and deposit them in their bag, where, in a short time, the nutritious parts are digested, while the shells and other indigestible portions are rejected by the only aperture in their body. It was Spallanzani, if we recollect right, who turned some of those zoophytes outside in, as you would a purse or a night cap, and he found that in this state they could digest equally well as in their original circumstances.

THE CASKET,

Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the first year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrafted upon the original design, as circumstance have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instruction and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *et ceteras* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severer composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements, generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827 and 1828, supplied to order.

Orders, *free of postage*, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

S. C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO

Politics, Science, Literature, the Arts, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures,

COMMENCED on the 7th of April last, under the most favourable auspices, and already enumerates on its list of patrons, A LARGE AND RESPECTABLE PORTION OF THE PUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following are extracts from the Prospectus, by which the publication was announced:

THIS JOURNAL shall be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of integrity and decorum acknowledged by honorable men in the transaction of private life; with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, it shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of Society, in all its divisions; never sacrificing the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; and to this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually concerned within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The Proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conforming to this plan and conducted with a competent share of ability, will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprise.

☞ The DAILY CHRONICLE is published by CHARLES ALEXANDER, (late of the firm of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER) at No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM—where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received. aug. 27—tf

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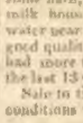
To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Sixth day, the 24th of 10th month next,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 162 acres of land, situate in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, on a public road leading from the Lancaster turnpike to the Strawberry road, one quarter of a mile from the turnpike, and 17 miles from Lancaster, adjoining lands of Wm. Chambers, Joseph Moor, Henry Marsh and others.



The improvements are a good two story stone house, 32 feet by 28, with 3 rooms on the first floor, and four on the second, a large stone barn, 65 feet by 45, with stabling under it; a stone milk house over an excellent spring, and a well of good water near the door. The farm is well watered—of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation, having had more than 30,000 bushels of lime put on it within the last 13 years. A good title will be given.

Sale to take place at 2 o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

JOSIAH WALTON,
ISRAEL WALTON,
Assignees of Cyrus Peirce.

Ryberry, 9th month 26th, 1828. Oct. 4—3t*

AMERICAN SCENERY.

FOR SALE, nearly 500 Drawings and Sketches of American Landscapes, from nearly all the States, consisting of original Views, suitable for engraving on Wood, Stone, Metal and Copperplate, ornamenting periodicals, and works of fancy, Travels, Histories, &c. forming Drawing Books and Picturesque collections. They consist of Land and Sea Views, including some of the principal Lakes, Rivers, Waterfalls, Mountains, Watering Places, Vales, Gaps, Towns and Villages, Canals, Bridges, Castles, Mines, Caves, &c. in the United States, with the addition of some Views from South America, the West Indies, Mediterranean, Greece, Sicily, Italy, &c.

Very few of these views have ever been engraved—they have been drawn by a Traveller and Artist. They will be disposed of in any required number, and furnished of any required size and style. The price will be from $1 to 5 each, for the drawing on Paper, according to the style size, and number. While the drawing on stone for lithography, or engraving on pewter for printing, will be from 3 to $15, according to the size, and whether outlined or shaded.*

Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, where a Catalogue of the Views, and some samples may be seen, and direct orders or inquiries in a letter left there, for C. S. R.

* For a description of each locality $1 will be charged, if asked for. sept. 6—1am3m

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NEW SACRED MUSIC.

DYER'S

FOURTH and latest Edition of his Selection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, including also a supplement, comprising forty-four favorite and approved Tunes, not inserted in any former edition of this work.

The above well known and popular collection of Tunes, is, in this new edition, much improved and enlarged, and may be had, as usual, wholesale and retail, at Mr. J. G. Auner's Book and Stationary store, No. 333 Market, near Ninth street, at the same prices as the former Editions, and including the large and highly valuable supplement, now appended to it. To persons not acquainted with this work, the following summary of its contents is given, viz:

1. An introduction to the art of singing, divided into sections, with questions at the end of each lesson, especially designed for beginners, and so arranged as to ease the labor of the teacher.

Also, a set of progressive lessons for tuning the voice, agreeably to the English and Italian method.

2. A collection of about three hundred of the standard and popular airs, adapted to congregational purposes, as used in the principal towns and cities throughout the United States, including a great variety of new and interesting tunes, which have been introduced by the compiler, and are not to be found in any other publication of the kind—and amongst which are,

3. A due proportion of animated, figuring and brilliant tunes, for the exercise of practitioners, and the use of singing schools and societies.

The editor of this work has been known for many years as a publisher of sacred music, and a practical teacher and performer, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston. His address is 44 Lumber street, New York.

Dyer's Vocal Preceptor, and the supplement to the above work, can be had separately, if desired.—Price 25 cents each.

A new edition of Dyer's Anthems will be issued about the first of October next, including several new and admired pieces. Sept. 27—3t

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FIRE PROOF DOORS,

And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILLSPINDLES made to order and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.

april 26—1y

BOY'S BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has just opened two cases of very superior Boy's Boots, which he is retailing at 2 dollars only.

Also, on hand, an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, from the most approved manufactures, at the very low price of $2 50.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common Shoes and Boots, &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Sept. 20—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing power of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability, in this city, can always be had of No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. feb 16—1y

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DR. CRAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 3 & 5 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 55 Chesnut street.

feb 16—tf

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, bell-mouth Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin*, *Lead Solder*, *Wire* of all sizes, Horns, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 18—1y

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

nov 2—1yr

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at 37 1-2 cents the night, or 1 50 to 2 dollars a week.

The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a bill of fare, and no charge but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—3m

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J. S. RUSSELL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—1yr

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 243 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.

april 19—3mo JAMES C. COOPER.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

ENSION WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, offers himself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and respectfully solicits your votes in his favor, at the next ensuing general election. 7mo. 4th, 1828—tf

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DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Kent's wholesale and retail drug store, northeast corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

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CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 28—tf

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ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clock and case, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breast pins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, cards, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. Oct. 4—6t

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TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and only half worn, may be had at low rates:

Pica 3 nick 526 lbs.
Small Pica 1 nick 394 lbs.
Pica 1 nick 94 lbs.
Brevier 3 nick 600 lbs.
Brevier Greek 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 nick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs
A small fount of Great Primer and Script.

Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street. june 13—tf

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SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

5000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 20 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,

Oct. 4—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets.

CHEAP SILK AND FANCY STORE,

No. 68 North Second street, above Arch.

MOSES J. GOUDKOP has just received, in addition to his former assortment, viz:

Black, blue black, and assorted colours gros de Naples;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours gros de Berlin;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours satins;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours satin turs;
Super black, blue black, and assorted coloured florences and mance line;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours silk velvets;
Black mode, different widths and qualities;
Black, blue black, and assorted coloured crapes.

Also, an assortment of plain and figured satin mantua and gros de Naples ribbands.

With an addition of other articles, all of which he will sell low at wholesale or retail. Oct. 4—3m

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TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Enquire at Shop No. 30 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

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SELECT SEMINARY,

NO. 54 NEW STREET.

IN this Seminary the various branches of an English Education are inculcated, upon the principal of analytic induction; requiring of pupils *oral recitations*, in tracing the attributes and relations of any particular subject. The advertiser bears in grateful remembrance those who have hitherto intrusted him with the education of their children; and respectfully solicits those who may yet extend their patronage, to apply early; a high sense of the responsibility of his station, being a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties. JOEL ERWIN, Principal.

Sept. 20—3m

FOR SALE,

At JAMES WINTER'S *Manufactory*,

No. 37 Arch, between Front & Second streets,

AN EXTENSIVE assortment of round and square Hand Boxes, of different sizes and patterns, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms.

Orders from any part of the City or Country, for any size, number or pattern, will be promptly attended to, and duly executed.

Boards of various qualities for sale cheap, for cash.

N. B. He also continues to dress Silk, Waterloo, Crape, Camel's Hair and Merino Shawls, curls the fringe, and warrants the colors not to fade.

School Desks for sale—inquire as above.

Sept. 20—7t*

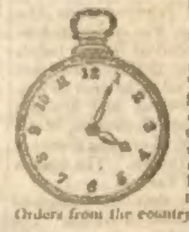
WATCHES,

JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.

Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.



THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Timepieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET.

HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENETIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also keeps a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

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BYBERRY BOARDING SCHOOL

IS still open for the reception of Boys, where they will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes, History, and the various branches of the Mathematics.

The School is situated in a pleasant and healthy neighbourhood, 14 miles from the City, 1½ from Bristol Turnpike, and ¼ mile from Friends' Meeting House.

Terms, $25 in advance, and 1 25 for washing.

The Latin Language taught, if required.

Application may be made to
BENNET & WALTON,
No. 37 Market street, or to
Sept. 20—4t* HENRY PIKE, Byberry.

IMPROVED COOKING STOVES

JACOB F. PLEIS has on hand at his establishments, No. 131, and No. 99 North Second street, the newly *Improved Cooking Stoves* of the best patterns, either for wood or coal. These Stoves are the best in use for roasting, baking, stewing, boiling, &c. for large or middling families, and require less wood than stoves usually do.

He has also for sale common, coal, and 9 plate stoves, Franklin and cabin stoves, backs and jambs, &c. of the very newest pattern, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Sept. 20—3m

CURE FOR CORNS.

A SIMPLE, effectual remedy for these troublesome things, can always be had by the single box or dozen, at No. 224 North Sixth street, first door above Callowhill, west side. Those who have tried it, have, in almost every instance, had them came out entirely by the roots. Sept. 13—3m

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WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearses, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

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W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.

No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 23—6m

HAT CASE AND BAND BOX

MANUFACTORY,

No. 37 North Seventh street.

AN assortment constantly on hand, made in the newest manner, to order. July 26—3m*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. POTTER, No. 8 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from $2 50 to $8 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $6
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $3 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery Ticket, Pulu Post, Map, Book Note, and other Papers, Pasteboards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.

June 28—tf

CLOAKS.

FOR SALE, wholesale or retail, at No. 48 Market street (a few doors below Second street), an assortment of

Men's and Boy's Tartan and Camblet
Ladies' Circassian, Tartan and Camblet } CLOAKS.
&c. Russian and cloth
Children's Circassian and Tartan

The above comprise the most extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this city, and are well worthy the attention of country merchants and other purchasers.

Also, an elegant assortment of fine and superfine ingrain CARPETING, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS. J. & M. SHARPLESS.

July 19—6m

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Beekman, 321 Lombard; street; John Toppen, 37 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 348 Grand street, Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Shotz, John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,

may 31—3m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philad.

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

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ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Lafleteur, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the northeast corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HARDWARE STORE,

No. 241 Market street, above Sixth street.

LESLEY & MEREDITH have just opened a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, and Hinges of all kinds, Screws, Nails, Brads and Tacks, Brass Ware, Glass Knobs, Horse Nails, Patent Metal Hollow Ware, Waggon Boxes, Sash Weights, Shovel and Spades, Patent Halloween Shovel and Tongs, Castings, Saws, Files, Planes of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Edge Tools, also, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pen Pocket and 2 blade Knives, Spoons, Snuffers, &c. &c. Builders and others supplied upon the best terms.

Sept. 20—3m

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the market price during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS,
Pennsylvania Coal Company's Office,
No. 22 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, if desirable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.

sept. 27—3t* J. R.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 9 Dock street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptance. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

june 21—tf MICHS BUSCH.

J. HOUSTON MIFFLIN,

HAS commenced the Manufacture of COAL GRATES and FENDERS, at No. 46 South Eighth street, between Chesnut and Sansom, where he offers for sale, upon the lowest terms, Plain and Ornamental Coal-Grates, Fenders, &c. of a variety of patterns, of the most approved construction, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Stoves for Halls, and Grates made after any pattern; high-pans, pokers, scuttles, settees, &c. constantly for sale.

A few sheet-iron stoves, and plain portable grates.

Sept. 27—4t*

UNIVERSITY

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

New York, August 11th, 1828.

THE twenty-second session of the College will commence on the first Monday of November next, after which the several courses of Instruction will be continued by the respective Professors, viz.—

JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clynical Medicine.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., on Obstetricks and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN R. BECK, M. D., on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

JOHN TORREY, M. D., on Chemistry and Botany.

At extra hours, and without additional expense to the student, Lectures will be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence and Botany, by the Professors of those Sciences.

In the various departments of the College, every facility is afforded for the acquisition of professional knowledge.

The Anatomical Museum, heretofore one of the most extensive in the country, has become recently still further enlarged by the addition of private collections and new preparations; the specimens of Morbid Anatomy